



Government of Bombay
Revenue Department

Land Revenue Administration
Report of the Province of Bombay,
1937-38



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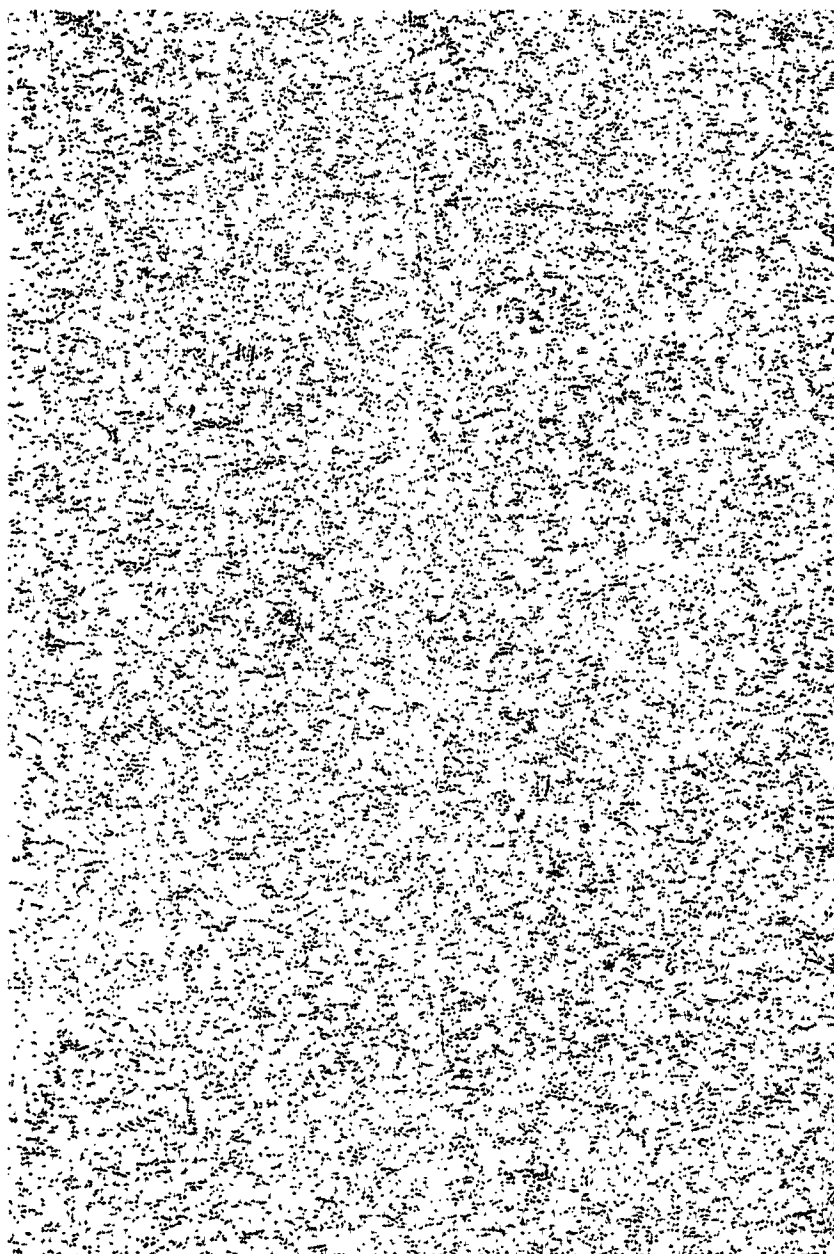
BOMBAY

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1937-38.

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1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1937-38 was, on the whole, satisfactory. The monsoon as usual commenced in the middle or third week of June. There was rather a long break in the greater part of Gujarat in August, which had slightly adverse effects on the crops; but the timely rains in September improved the situation.

In Ahmedabad district the monsoon made a good beginning in the last week of June. The rainfall was general, timely and almost evenly distributed throughout the district and promised a good harvest. In the month of July there was heavy rainfall which was somewhat injurious to the kharif crops. Thereafter there was a long break of about 35 days from 1st of August. Except that the break was a little longer than required, it proved very helpful in sowing operations of kharif crops like paddy, cotton, jowar, etc. It again began to rain from 8th September and this rain made the prospects of the season most encouraging. The rains were very favourable during the year and especially to rice. The rabi crop was, however, damaged by insects (*Musi*) with the result that the outturn of cotton was much less than expected.

Owing to the rise of the Sabarmati and Khari rivers, many villages were flooded and the crops in the riverside villages were damaged. The floods in the rivers Bhadar, Nilka and Gomai in Dhandhuka taluka did not cause any damage but on the contrary improved the prospects of the riverside villages, especially the villages of Bhal tract. The insects, however, greatly damaged wheat crop in a few villages of this taluka. In some villages the rabi crop was damaged by the late rains. There was also a slight attack of frost in some villages of North and South Daskroi talukas and relief was granted to the khatedars, where necessary.

In Kaira district the monsoon set in from the third week of June and continued up to the end of September with a break during the month of August. Although the season began somewhat late, the

rain was favourable. Rain during June was sufficient for the sowing of kharif crops, while that in the last week of July helped the transplantation of paddy and ragi. There was a break for the whole month of August, except a few sporadic showers but this helped the agriculturists much in their weeding operations. The rains in the second week of September proved very useful to irrigated areas. All crops including rabi ones were good during the year, but the cold spell in December caused some damage to the cotton, pulse and tobacco crops throughout the district.

In Broach and Panch Mahals district the rainfall was timely and adequate. It rained heavily in the Broach sub-division during the month of July with the result that resowing of cotton was necessitated at some places. There was, however, a break during the month of August which adversely affected the cotton crop but the rainfall in September improved the situation of both the cotton and wheat crops. There was a slight attack of frost in the month of December which damaged cotton crops in certain areas.

In the Panch Mahals sub-division when the year opened the scarcity declared in the previous year existed in some parts but with the adequate and timely rain it was declared by Government at an end in the month of December.

In Surat district though the rainfall was considerably more than the average, the crops did not suffer thereby. Seeds of jowar and cotton either decayed or were washed away owing to continuous rain at some places in Bardoli taluka, but in all such cases resowing was done. The outturn of rice and cotton was somewhat affected in Mandvi taluka as the rainfall was not well distributed. The heavy rains in July retarded the sowing operations in Jalalpore taluka, but in the end crops proved satisfactory. The rainfall was very heavy in Chikhli taluka and so jowar and cotton were adversely affected but rice flourished, and the season was on the whole satisfactory.

In Thana district the rains set in a week or so late but the fall was evenly spread over the period of June to September, throughout the district. In July the rainfall was heavy and consequently the seedlings in Kalyan taluka and garden crop in Bassein taluka were damaged to some extent. The work of transplantation was also retarded slightly in some talukas. The subsequent rains in August and September were quite favourable and the outturn of crop remained unaffected. The season was on the whole fairly good.

In Bombay Suburban district the monsoon started in the middle of June and the transplantation work was complete and the standing crops were in good condition. After the first week of August the rainfall was comparatively small. The Halwa and Garwa crops were in good condition and the season was satisfactory.

The rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report as compared with that during the last five years was as shown below :—

District.	Rainfall in 1937-38.	Average rainfall of the last five years.
Ahmedabad	36.89	27.24
Kaira	38.40	34.43
Broach and Panch Mahals	42.24	33.46
Surat	69.63	53.75
Thana	105.60	90.40
Bombay Suburban	87.10	87.60

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 6 to 12 annas, while in Kaira district it ranged from 4 to 10 annas. In Broach and Panch Mahals district it ranged from 6 to 12 annas and in Surat from 6 to 13 annas, while in Thana it ranged from 10 to 11 annas.

Water Supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was adequate in all the districts of the division except in the coastal villages of the Bhal tract of Ahmedabad district and in the precarious tracts of belowghat and junglepatti villages in Thana district. To mitigate the scarcity in the villages in Ahmedabad district the question of excavating the tanks which become dry in summer is under consideration, while in Thana a sum of Rs. 5,752 was allotted for improvement of village water supply. An amount of Rs. 76,890 out of special grants for village water supply was sanctioned for water works during the year but the Board could not utilize it owing to want of time and special staff.

The following table shows the amounts allotted to the various districts in this division and the expenditure incurred in connection with water supply in precarious tracts :—

Name of District Local Board.	Amount of Government grant allotted.	Amount spent from Government grants and unspent balances of previous years.	Amount spent from local fund (both in precarious and non-precarious tracts).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	6,397	11,960	5,980
Kaira	2,228	2,247	1,397
Panch Mahals	5,320	10,029	12,743
Broach	2,835	474	237
Surat	3,814	3,814	5,391
Thana	5,398	.....	5,607
Bombay Suburban District ...	6,320	6,320	2,106

In addition a sum of Rs. 810 out of Rs. 28,250 (included in the figures of the above statement and allotted to this division under Government Resolution, General Department, No. P. 20 (c) (2) (3), dated 19th October 1937) was placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, for repairs to certain bores in Viramgam taluka. Out of that amount a sum of Rs. 450 was spent. Over and above the ordinary grant of Rs. 28,250 referred to above, a special grant of Rs. 3,50,000 for improvement of the village water supply was sanctioned under Government Resolution, General Department, No. S. 92, dated 14th September 1937, but very little of this liberal grant could be spent by the Local Board as by the time the prescribed formalities were observed and the money distributed, there was little time left for the District Local Board within which to make effective use of the money. In addition to the grants mentioned above the Panch Mahals was given a special grant of Rs. 34,802 for expenditure on scarcity works and spent Rs. 21,612.

Cattle and Fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division except that in the beginning of the year shortage of fodder and food was felt in the scarcity area of Panch Mahals but the scarcity measures organized and extended up to November 1937 gave a certain amount of relief.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, galsundho, etc., appeared more or less in all the districts of the division except the Bombay Suburban. The Veterinary Assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and the number of cattle inoculated during the year was as follows:—

Number of cattle attacked ...	5,839
Number of deaths ...	1,744
Number of cattle inoculated ...	1,897

In the Kaira district Gulsundo, foot and mouth disease and rinderpest took a heavy toll of 495 cattle and this is attributed chiefly to greater moisture during the year.

Public Health.—Public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table:—

District.	Mortality from			
	Cholera.	Small-pox (including measles).	Influenza.	Cerebro-spinal fever (known as Meningitis).
Ahmedabad ...	...	163	1	55
Kaira ...	...	11	1	.....
Broach and Panch Mahals.	...	19	...	.....
Surat ...	52	42	...	.....
Thana ...	356	69	1	.....
Bombay Suburban ...	5	32	...	.....

Cerebro-spinal fever (Meningitis) has now become endemic in Ahmedabad City. Its spread has, however, been effectively checked by proper measures. During the year there were 55 deaths out of 75 attacks as against 64 deaths out of 120 cases during the previous year.

Central Division.

The regular monsoon set in in the second week of June, but the rainfall in that month was not sufficient for the sowing of crops in parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Sholapur districts. In July more rain was needed in parts of Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Sholapur and the eastern part of Poona districts, while a break was needed in parts of Satara district. In Poona continuous rains caused some damage in the western part. In August the rainfall was generally sufficient in all the districts except certain parts of Poona. The standing kharif crops were in good condition except in parts of Poona and Sholapur where they withered for want of moisture. The September rains, however, improved their condition. The October and November rains were generally helpful for the rabi crops everywhere except in parts of East Khandesh, where they were heavy and caused some damage. On account of the absence of rain in November and December the rabi crops withered in parts of Sholapur district. The rabi crops in other districts did well. The season, on the whole, was fair. The situation in each District was as follows.

Ahmednagar.—The monsoon commenced in the third week of June everywhere except in 32 villages of Karjat mahal. In the first fortnight of July the rain was general and sufficient. There was practically no rain during August except in Akola and Jamkhed. The standing kharif crops began to wither for want of moisture. The situation was, however, improved by the copious rainfall in September which was general and sufficient for rabi sowings. The rabi crops germinated well and owing to the timely rains in October promised a good outturn, but as there was no rain in November and December the yield was only normal. The season on the whole was good.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon commenced in the second week of June. The fall in June and July was above the average. A break followed till the middle of August and improved the crops which were in places suffering from excessive rain. In September the rainfall was generally above normal. It continued to be heavy in October and it damaged the Jowar and Cotton crops. As there was no rain in November and December the rabi crops did well. The season on the whole was good.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon began in the second half of June and was adequate except in Dhulia, Shirpur and Sindkheda talukas. The rainfall in July was sufficient and held the germination of the crops. During August not much rain fell. In September and October the fall was moderate. In November there were showers

which were useful both for the kharif crops which were beginning to wither and for the rabi cultivation. The season on the whole was very fair.

Nasik.—The monsoon commenced in the second fortnight of June. It was sufficient everywhere except in Yeola and Nandgaon talukas. The rainfall in July was sufficient for sowing to be done in these two talukas and also for the germination of the crops elsewhere. There was a break in August, but the September showers saved the situation. The October rains facilitated the sowing of the rabi crops. The absence of rains in November, however, retarded their growth, but the rain in December improved their condition. The season on the whole was a good one except in the extreme east of the district.

Poona.—The monsoon broke in the second week of June and was sufficient and well distributed. There was, however, an excess of rain in some villages in Mawal taluka and Mulshi peta. In the Eastern division it soon stopped, and a break ensued till the middle of July when rain steadily fell. From the last week of July to the middle of September there was practically no rain and in consequence most of the early sown kharif crops withered. The September rains, however, were very useful for the rabi crops. The heat in November and the absence of rain in December caused some slight damage. The season on the whole was fair.

Satara.—The monsoon set in in the third week of June. The rainfall in June and July was sufficient except in some villages in the eastern part of the district and the ex-Khandala villages in Koregaon taluka. The July rains were general and well distributed. There was a break in the middle of August, but heavy rain in September relieved the situation. There was again heavy rain in October. The outturn of both the kharif and rabi crops was satisfactory. On the whole, the season was good.

Sholapur.—The monsoon set in in the second fortnight of June. The rainfall in June and July was sufficient for kharif sowings, except in some parts of Sangola and Malsiras talukas. There were only light showers in August. There was no rain in the first half of September with the result that the kharif crops withered in places. Though the rains in the latter half of September improved their condition the outturn, on the whole, was not satisfactory. The October rains were general and sufficient for the rabi sowings. As there was no rain in November and the first week of December the rabi crops began to wither. They were partially revived by the rain in the middle of December. On the whole, the season was below normal.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of the cattle was fair in all the districts. Though diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, black-quarter and anthrax were prevalent. They were, however, not so serious as to affect

agricultural operations. The total number of deaths from disease was 5,153 as against 7,104 in the previous year. The total number of attacks and deaths was as follows :—

District.		Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar	...	4,582	1,127
East Khandesh	...	2,701	552
West Khandesh	...	1,563	516
Nasik	...	2,056	768
Poona	...	1,659	477
Satara	...	6,860	1,083
Sholapur	...	4,870	630
		24,291	5,153

The supply of fodder was sufficient. The concession of free grazing in the open forest, the pasture forest lands and the revenue waste lands was granted by Government during the year.

Water Supply.—The supply of water was generally sufficient for drinking and irrigational purposes except in Nasik district where the supply for irrigation was short and in Sholapur district where it was short for both purposes.

Public Health.—The public health was on the whole good. The following epidemics prevailed :—

District.		Mortality from		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Ahmednagar	...	712	69	0
East Khandesh	...	83	11	0
West Khandesh	...	17	3	0
Nasik	...	1,086	133	0
Poona	...	12	125	0
Satara	...	158	228	42
Sholapur	...	348	27	0
		2,416	601	42

The Cholera was nowhere of a severe type. Prompt measures such as anti-cholera inoculations and the free supply of cholera pills and permanganate of potash helped to check the spread of the epidemic. Small-pox also was prevalent, but the outbreak was mild as in the previous year. Plague broke out in three villages in the Shirala mahal of Satara district. Prompt measures were taken with the result that the epidemic soon abated,

Southern Division.

In the belowghat districts the season was on the whole satisfactory though the rainfall was erratic—insufficient when most needed and excessive when moderation was longed for. This very caprice of the season affected the aboveghat districts to a considerable extent and in some materially marred the harvest.

Belgaum.—The pre-monsoon showers of April and May facilitated the preliminary agricultural operations all over the district. The monsoon opened as usual in June but it was not well distributed. It was inadequate in Athni, Parasgad, Gokak and Sampgaon talukas, with the result that the sowing of kharif crops there was retarded. July brought in good showers which helped the growth of kharif crops till after the middle of August; but the complete break thereafter up to the middle of September considerably damaged the standing kharif crops and the high-level paddy crops in Belgaum, Khanapur and Sampgaon talukas. In Parasgad taluka kharif crops failed almost completely and lands had to be re-sown with rabi crops. The showers received in September and October improved the condition of kharif crops to some extent and helped the sowing of rabi crops in Athni, Chikodi, Gokak, Hukeri, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. The abnormal rainfall in the month of October all over the district followed by a complete drought in November and unfavourable winds in December did considerable damage to the wheat and cotton crops in Gokak, Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas.

Bijapur.—As in the previous year there was practically no rainfall from June to August 1937, except for the stray showers. This resulted primarily in delaying the sowing of kharif crops and ultimately in affecting their outturn in some parts of the district. With the advent of rains in the months of September and October rabi sowings were taken up; but the continued drought thereafter brought about the total failure of the rabi crops throughout the district, barring a few villages. The agricultural outlook became gloomy and Government declared the existence of a state of scarcity in 912 villages out of 1,174.

Dharwar.—The ante-monsoon showers received in April and May all over the district facilitated the preliminary tillage. With the opening of monsoon in the last week of June and first week of July the sowing of paddy and other kharif crops, which was held up on account of absence of rain, recommenced in all the kharif villages of the district. However, the scanty rainfall in the month of July, followed by a long break till the last week of September, damaged heavily the paddy crops in Kod taluka and in some villages of Hangal taluka beyond recovery. It gave cause for anxiety also in other places where the crops withered. The season for sowing kharif *jowar* and cotton had almost passed and the result was that the area under these crops was smaller than that in the previous years. But with the heavy showers received in the last week of September and the beginning of October anxiety was relieved to some extent as it helped considerably the chillies, cotton

and *kharif jowar*, already sown, though the October showers slightly affected Ragi. There was no rain during the latter part of October and in November, and owing to insufficiency of moisture wheat did not thrive well. The unfavourable easterly winds which set in in the latter half of December and continued in January damaged to some extent the cotton crop, especially in the *rabi* tract. For the district as a whole the season was no better than the previous one.

Kanara.—The rainfall was on the whole seasonable, well distributed and sufficient all over the district.

The heavy rains in the latter part of June helped the recurrence of "Koleroga" to betelnut crop in the low-lying gardens of Ankola, Yellapur and Honavar talukas and Supa and Bhatkal pethas. Remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 8,075 was granted on this account.

Wild elephants appeared in some villages of Ankola, Yellapur, Sirsi, Honavar and Haliyal talukas and Supa and Mundgod pethas and were responsible for damage to crops to some extent. Accidental fires also accounted for such damage in some villages of Karwar, Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur and Haliyal talukas and Bhatkal petha. Remission of land revenue was therefore granted in deserving cases in these areas. The outturn of paddy and other crops except betelnuts was fair.

Kolaba.—The season opened with favourable rains in the second week of June throughout the district. The rainfall was seasonable and well distributed, except for the excessive rains in the month of July which caused some damage to crops in parts of the district. There was little change in the area under cultivation. The yield was normal, the average outturn of crops being 12 annas.

Rutnagiri.—Regular monsoon set in all over the district in the second week of June and the rains were well distributed. Ploughing and sowing operations were taken in hand with the advent of monsoon and were completed in time. The transplanting operations which could not be pushed on as vigorously as they could have been if there were some more rains after the third week of July were completed with the abundant rains received during the first fortnight of August. Inadequate rainfall at some places in the latter half of August and the first week of September gave cause for anxiety as the crops showed signs of withering; but conditions improved with the showers received in the second and the third week of September. Reaping of early crops was commenced at the end of September and completed by the end of October. There was some rain in the beginning of November but it did not cause damage to crops. In November the reaping of late crops was completed and sowing of summer crops commenced. The outturn of principal crops such as rice, *nagli*, *wari* and *harik* ranged between 10 and 11 annas.

Water Supply.—In Belgaum district owing to the insufficient rainfall and resultant shortage of water supply in irrigation tanks, remissions of water-share assessment were granted in six villages of

Belgaum taluka, 21 in Khanapur taluka, and 14 in Sampgaon taluka. Scarcity of water for drinking purposes was also felt for some time in parts of Khanapur, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. In Dharwar district the drought which occurred from some time in July till the end of September depleted the supply in irrigation tanks giving rise to conditions worse than in the previous year. In Bijapur district, the supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was on the whole sufficient. In Bagalkot taluka and Bilgi petha where a state of chronic water scarcity exists, gunds and wells were sunk with the special grants received from Government. The supply of water for irrigation purposes in the Muchkundi tank was sufficient; but it was not so in the Parvati and Timmasagar tanks and consequently, a portion of the assessment representing the water rate on the lands irrigated by them had to be remitted.

In the coastal districts the supply was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year, except in the Kharapat villages of Kolaba district in the latter part of the hot season.

Cattle and Fodder.—Except in Bijapur district, the condition of cattle on the whole was fair. In Bijapur owing to scarcity conditions the agriculturists could maintain just the number sufficient for their agricultural operations. Demand for fodder was keen and fodder depôts had to be opened at important centres to relieve the situation. Takavi for the purchase of fodder was also granted on a liberal scale. Kadbi was sold at cost price, the incidental charges being met from the Government grant and the Sheriff's funds. In Belgaum district shortage of fodder was experienced in some villages of Hukeri, Athni and Parasgad talukas. In the last two talukas Rs. 7,000 was advanced as takavi for the purchase of fodder and the needs of Hukeri were met by imports of fodder from the adjoining villages in the canal tract of the Gokak taluka. In Dharwar district scarcity of fodder was felt in Navalgund taluka and Nargund and Mundargi pethas, where takavi to the extent of Rs. 18,000 was advanced for the purchase of fodder. In the coastal districts the usual supply of fodder was available.

Public Health.—The public health was generally good throughout the division. Though plague, cholera and small-pox appeared in certain parts of the division, their spread was checked by the timely preventive and curative measures adopted by the local bodies, the local officers and the special medical officers deputed for the purpose by the Public Health Department. Quinine was freely distributed through official and non-official agencies and in certain districts temporary special medical officers were detailed by the Director of Public Health for anti-malarial duty. It is gratifying to note that the virulence of the epidemics is on the decrease, which, perhaps is due to the rural population appreciating the value of the preventive measures such as vaccination, inoculation, etc.

Cattle disease appeared in all districts of the division. The Veterinary Department took the usual preventive and curative measures to check their spread.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collection, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	9,16,685	25,794	24,00,993	33,43,473	4,78,212
Kaira ...	4,81,753	76	21,87,014	26,18,843	4,25,136
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3,74,598	28	27,17,427	30,92,053	1,44,963
Surat ...	.....	1,317	26,09,409	26,10,736	8,830
Thana ...	.....	3,573	18,44,260	18,47,832	69
Bombay Suburban...	1,40,425	85,051	2,57,540	4,83,117	1,75,374
Total ...	19,13,462	1,16,848	1,19,65,743	1,39,96,053	12,32,574

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over-collections.	Arrears at the end of the year.	
				of current year.	of previous year's demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	4,83,375	23,83,768	74,986	27,510	20,607
Kaira ...	1,91,484	20,01,012	29,903	1,311	.....
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	2,99,075	26,45,325	54,745	1,861	1,029
Surat ...	1,15,529	24,84,365	20,296	1,666	856
Thana ...	1,65,977	16,70,975	8,938	7,283	2,528
Bombay Suburban...	18,012	1,93,864	23,662	25,007	70,860
Total ...	12,73,452	1,13,29,309	2,12,536	64,388	96,930

Central Division.

The following statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions and balances, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current year's consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.	Remarks.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.							
Ahmednagar	Rs. 7,50,172	Rs. 472	Rs. 24,41,667	Rs. 31,92,311	Rs. 3,01,627	Rs. 4,18,982	Rs. 24,70,895	Rs. 807	*The Collector has been asked to explain the difference over the figure of the last year. †The increase of Rs. 1,989 is due to full suspension having been sanctioned by Government where only a half was ordered by the Collector according to the Suspension and Remission Rules. (G. M. No. 0/21107-B, dated 16th November 1937.)
East Khandesh	.....	661	40,49,110	40,49,771	4,271	732	40,40,182	4,586	
West Khandesh	.....	.....	25,07,618	26,18,139	46,786	53,857	25,17,496	.....	
Nasik	1,10,521	*	21,83,225	23,02,140	31,923	84,524	21,55,694	.....	
Poona	1,18,915	843	18,35,775	22,36,900	98,055	3,03,862	18,32,908	1,975	
Satara	4,00,182	.....	28,62,149	28,78,043	56,073	37,291	27,78,396	6,283	
Sholapur	14,542	1,352	15,90,128	17,73,211	1,43,954	4,55,863	11,22,200	51,194	
	1,88,088†								
Total	15,77,420	3,328	1,74,69,667	1,90,50,415	6,82,688	13,55,111	1,69,47,771	64,845	

Southern Division.

The following statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balance, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	2,88,865	1,524	22,14,705	25,00,084	2,49,488	4,24,690	18,22,347	3,609
Bijapur ..	10,64,262	17,430	18,37,156	29,18,848	10,06,106	13,62,047	5,48,026	2,669
Dharwar ...	8,75,429	18,670	32,10,352	41,04,451	7,96,808	9,31,024	23,48,970	27,649
Kanara ...	5,480	...	10,30,391	10,35,771	86,602	1,069	9,48,070	...
Ratnagiri ..	90,198	..	10,42,911	11,33,109	48,529	97,293	9,87,287	...
Rolaba ...	296	1,187	17,99,098	18,00,581	1,87,287	395	16,62,217	682
Total ...	23,19,520	38,811	1,11,34,513	1,34,92,844	23,24,770	23,16,548	83,16,917	34,609

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(COLUMN 3 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division showed a net increase of Rs. 23,531 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	+16,079
Kaira ...	+ 1,030
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	— 644
Surat ...	+ 1,063
Thana ...	+ 2,888
Bombay Suburban District ...	+ 3,115

The increase in Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban districts is mainly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands converted to non-agricultural purpose. In Kaira district it is due to the levy of himayat assessment in Matar taluka and income from the land given out for non-agricultural use. In Surat district the increase is on account of the levy of non-agricultural assessment at enhanced rates while in Thana it is due to the grant of unoccupied land for cultivation. The decrease in Broach and Panch Mahals is mainly due to the assessed land being turned into unassessed.

Central Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division showed a net increase of Rs. 11,893 as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	+275
East Khandesh	...	...	...	+1,732
West Khandesh	...	...	...	+2,524
Nasik	...	...	...	-62
Poona	...	...	...	+3,412
Satara	...	...	...	+1,774
Sholapur	...	...	...	+2,238

The increase is mainly due to the grant of forest and unassessed waste lands for cultivation, the grant of gaathan sites for building purposes and the levy of non-agricultural assessment on agricultural land put to non-agricultural uses. The decrease in Nasik is small and does not call for any comment.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 1,198 as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	+428
Bijapur	...	...	...	+205
Dharwar	...	...	...	+1,025
Kanara	...	...	...	+487
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	+403
Kolaba	...	...	...	-3,746
				-1,198

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri is mainly due to the levy of altered assessment on lands used for non-agricultural purposes. The increase in Kanara district is partly due to the increase in the non-agricultural revenue and partly to the area disforested being assessed for cultivation. The decrease in Kolaba district is mainly due to reduction in assessment of Sardar Bivalkar's inam villages which have been restored to him.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(COLUMN 5 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

There was a decrease of Rs. 441 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	-122
Kaira	...	...	...	+33
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	...	-108
Surat	...	...	...	-239
Thana	...	...	...	+9
Bombay Suburban	...	...	...	-14

The increase in Kaira district is mainly due to the levy of himayat assessment and redemption of the Malek Nakri land. The decrease in Ahmedabad district was mainly due to the resumption of the chakariat inam lands. In Broach and Panch Mahals district it is owing to the disassignment and grant of the land and levy of the judi on it. In Surat it is owing to the decrease in miscellaneous land revenue in sharkati village and resumption of inam lands. The increase and decrease in Thana and Bombay Suburban districts are minor and due to survey corrections.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,252 under this head as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	+1,241
East Khandesh	...	...	...	-2,090
West Khandesh	...	...	...	+15
Nasik	...	...	...	+72
Poona	...	...	...	-96
Satara	...	...	...	-369
Sholapur	...	...	...	-25
				-1,252

The decrease in East Khandesh was mainly due to the increase in judi on inam lands. The increase in Ahmednagar was due to the increase in the amounts paid to the inamdars for miscellaneous expenditure based on the percentage of the general revenue of the sharkati villages.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 7,032 under this head as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	—290
Bijapur	...	...	...	—36
Dharwar	...	...	...	—389
Kanara	...	...	...	—9
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	+33
Kolaba	...	...	...	+7,723
				+7,032

The decrease in alienations in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts is partly due to levy of full assessment on inam lands on account of forfeiture and partly due to resumption of alienated lands. In Kanara district the decrease is due to forfeiture of inam (Class VII). The increase in Ratnagiri district is mainly due to non-agricultural assessment exempted on lands granted for dispensary, school, etc. The increase in Kolaba district is due to restoration of Sardar Bivalkar's inam villages.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(COLUMNS 8, 9 AND 10 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 30,302 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	+22,016
Kaira	...	...	...	+2,826
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	...	—423
Surat	...	...	...	+1,370
Thana	...	...	...	+1,360
Bombay Suburban district	...	...	...	+3,153

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to sale of occupancy rights of Government land and also due to increase in non-agricultural revenue in the North Daskroi taluka. In Kaira it is partly due to levy of himayat assessment and partly due to the disposal of waste land for cultivation and non-agricultural uses. In Surat

it is owing to the levy of non-agricultural assessment at enhanced rates. In Dhana it is due to increase in agricultural assessment on account of grant of unoccupied lands, while in the Bombay Suburban district it is due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on the lands put to non-agricultural use. The decrease in the Broach and Panch Mahals is mainly due to assessed land being turned into unassessed.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 13,838 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	- 607
East Khandesh	...	...	...	+3,590
West Khandesh	...	...	...	+1,275
Nasik	...	...	...	+1,925
Poona	...	...	...	+3,372
Satara	...	...	...	+2,098
Sholapur	...	...	...	+2,185
				+13,838

The increase was due to the sale of Government land for cultivation, the levy and revision of non-agricultural assessment and the enhancement of judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 12,218 in the fixed revenue of the division as shown below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	+ 642
Bijapur	...	...	...	- 472
Dharwar	...	...	...	+420
Kanara	...	...	...	-2,475
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	+439
Kolaba	...	...	...	-10,772
				- 12,218

The increase in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Ratnagiri is mainly due to the imposition of non-agricultural assessment. The decrease in Bijapur district is due to forfeiture of lands for takavi arrears and grants of fewer Government waste lands, in Kanara district to forfeiture and rajinama and in Kolaba district to the restoration of Sardar Bivalkar's lands.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(COLUMN 11 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,17,040 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	—30,773
Kaira	...	...	...	—10,424
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	...	—29,237
Surat	...	...	...	—3,456
Thana	...	...	...	—34,009
Bombay Suburban	...	...	...	—9,141
				—1,17,040

The decrease in Ahmedabad district is mainly due to less realisation of miscellaneous land revenue in Dholka, Prantij, South Daskroi and Dhandhuka talukas. In Kaira it is owing to less realisation from babuls, fruit-bearing trees, bhatha lands and occupancy price of waste lands. In Broach and Panch Mahals it is mainly owing to smaller realisations from bhatha lands and grass birs. In Thana district it is owing to disposal of Government waste land permanently and also owing to less realisation from sale of grass. In Bombay Suburban district the decrease is due to fall in non-agricultural miscellaneous revenue.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 43,463 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	+9,802
East Khandesh	...	...	...	—40,355
West Khandesh	...	...	...	+5,355
Nasik	...	...	..	+775
Poona	...	...	...	—11,563
Satara	...	...	...	—5,921
Sholapur	...	...	...	—1,556
				—43,463

The increases and decreases are due to variations in the amount of occupancy price paid for lands.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 23,070 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	—865
Bijapur	...	...	...	—5,470
Dharwar	...	...	...	—8,890
Kanara	...	...	...	—8,194
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	—5,826
Kolaba	...	...	...	+6,175
				—23,070

The decrease in Belgaum and Dharwar districts is due to few sales of Government waste lands; in Bijapur to grant of fewer Government waste lands and also to abolition of grazing fee in Government waste lands. In Kanara it is due to decrease in sales of Government waste lands and grants of Government waste lands on *Hangami lagan*, in Siddapur taluka on account of restoration to the original holders lands forfeited and kept as Government waste during Civil Disobedience Movement. In the Ratnagiri district it is due to the fact that recovery of non-agricultural assessment for past years on houses built prior to 1905 has been suspended until final orders from Government. The increase in Kolaba district is due to the occupancy price on waste lands and pearl fishing.

7. REMISSIONS.

(COLUMN 22 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 12,73,452 as against Rs. 9,49,296 during the previous year.

Class A.

	Rs.
Remission on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement	72,801
Adjustment of Jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod mahal of the Panch Mahals sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals district on account of opium compensation	1,200
Total ...	74,001

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of frost or fire or any local calamity.	Special remissions due to slump in prices and of suspended arrears under G.R., R.D., No. 5710/28, dated 28th September 1937.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	247	.....	.....	4,06,242	4,06,489
Kaira ...	1,27,833	2,505	1,343	59,037	1,90,718
Broach and Panch Mahals.	4,890	.....	7,921	2,74,547	2,87,358
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	89,999	89,999
Thana ...	.....	.....	2,103	1,63,424	1,65,527
Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	13,997	13,997
Total ...	1,32,970	2,505	11,367	10,07,246	11,54,088

Class C.

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable ...	1,928
Remission of arrears of forfeited lands ...	712
Remission on account of diluvion ...	4,545
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes ...	251
Demand cancelled ...	10,164
Khar remissions ...	1,291
Miscellaneous ...	979
Remission on account of water logging...	25,493
Total ...	45,363
Total, Class A ...	74,001
Total, Class B ...	11,54,088
Total, Class C ...	45,363
Grand total ...	12,73,452

Central Division.

The remissions granted amounted to Rs. 6,82,688 as against Rs. 2,54,238 in the previous year. A statement in the form prescribed by Government Circular No. P. 63, dated March 4th 1925, is given below :—

District.	Class A	Class B			Special remissions on account of the slump in prices.
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	317	81	2,73,929*
East Khandesh ...	.....	.....	...	3,661	.....
West Khandesh ...	26	.....	...	123	41,118
Nasik ...	.....	10,551	13,841	1,078	2,737
Poona ...	.....	.....	212	991	6,828*
Satara ...	.....	.....	12,441	203	84,209
Sholapur ...	.....	.....	...	.....	35,139
					1,07,383*
					35,285
Total ...	26	10,551	26,811	6,137	5,86,573

District.	Class C					Total.
	Written off as irrecoverable.	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	291	1,275	25,175	559	...	3,01,627
East Khandesh ...	4	596	...	...	10	4,271
West Khandesh ...	...	...	652	...	4,872	46,786
Nasik ...	10	223	3,201	60	221	31,922
Poona ...	...	...	4,173	1,642	...	98,055
Satara ...	...	...	...	100	8,190	56,073
Sholapur ...	5	...	644	...	687	1,43,954
Total ...	310	2,094	33,845	2,361	13,980	6,82,688

*Remissions granted under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7597/33 of January 27th, 1938.

Southern Division.

Remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,24,770 as against Rs. 7,98,436 during the previous year. The information according to the three classes, A, B and C prescribed in Government Circular No. P. 63 of 4th March 1925 is given below :—

Class A.

District.	Remissions granted owing to suspension of the Revision Settlement in Kanara.	Remission of assessment on Khars in connection with the Revision Settlement.	Remission of revised assessment in Mandangad Petha.	Remission of assessment of Loren village in Deogad taluka.	Remission of assessment on gaokhan holdings in Khoti villages.	Remission of assessment on rent free holdings.	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanara ...	26,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,907
Kolaba ...	...	805	...	...	...	...	...	805
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	1	11	678	2,271	50	8,011
	26,907	805	1	11	678	2,271	50	30,723

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Remissions on account of slump in prices.	Remissions granted under G.R., R.D., No. 5710/23 of 28th September 1937 and 7597/33 of 27th January 1938.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	...	14,727	10	26,891	2,06,845	2,48,473
Bijapur ...	...	376	...	...	10,05,616	10,05,992
Dharwar ...	...	76,558	94	...	7,18,011	7,94,663
Kanara ...	5,480	...	9,675	41,725	.....	56,880
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	13	45,481	.....	45,494
Kolaba ...	...	...	563	1,35,680	.....	1,36,243
Total ...	5,480	91,661	10,355	2,49,777	19,30,472	22,87,745

Class C.

District.	Written off as irreco- verable.	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demand cancel- led.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	Total of classes A, B & C.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	965	...	965	2,49,438
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	114	...	114	10,06,106
Dharwar ...	...	1,869	...	259	17	2,145	7,96,808
Kanara ...	...	2,617	...	198	...	2,815	86,602
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	48,529
Kolaba ...	105	...	...	184	...	289	1,37,287
Total ...	105	4,486	...	1,694	17	6,802	23,24,770

Government in its Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 28th September 1937, granted special remissions of authorised arrears pertaining to the years other than 1936-37 in all the districts and in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7597/33, dated 27th January 1938, and special remissions of land revenue pertaining to the revenue year 1936-37 in respect of the arrears in Bijapur district where scarcity was declared during that year. The amount of Rs. 19,30,472 relates to such special remissions during the year.

Government in its Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28 of 18th January 1938, granted rebates of assessment on account of the slump in prices in the following talukas, where the Revision Settlements were recent, at the rates shown against each :—

District.	Taluka or Mahal.	Rate.
Belgaum ...	Belgaum, Chandgad ...	... 2 annas.
Kanara ...	Ankola, Kumta, Honnavar ...	... 2 annas.
Ratnagiri ...	Khed, Deogad, Rajapur, Mandangad.	2 annas.
Kolaba ...	Alibag, Panvel (including Uran mahal), Pen, Roha (including 33 villages of old Nagothna mahal).	2 annas.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(COLUMN 23 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 12,32,574 as against Rs. 19,13,463 at the end of the previous year,

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	15,575	4,62,637	4,78,212
Kaira	84,440	3,40,696	4,25,136
Broach and Panch Mahals	1,05,514	39,449	1,44,963
Surat	8,820	.....	8,820
Thana	69	.....	69
Bombay Suburban	39,088	1,36,286	1,75,374
Total ...	2,53,506	9,79,068	12,32,574

Central Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,55,111 as against Rs. 15,75,430 in the previous year. The details are as under :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	11,607	4,07,375	4,18,982
East Khandesh	732	.....	732
West Khandesh ... ..	.....	53,857	53,857
Nasik	292	84,232	84,524
Poona	33,153	2,70,709	3,03,862
Satara	22,749	14,542	37,291
Sholapur	3,80,448	75,415	4,55,863
Total ...	4,48,981	9,06,130	13,55,111

Southern Division.

The total suspended revenue, including resuspensions, at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,16,548 as against Rs. 23,19,302 at the end of the previous year. The following table shows the details of suspensions by districts and also serves the purpose of Government Circular No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925 :—

District.	Suspensions out of current year's demand.		Amount resuspended.		Total.		Grand total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions out of current revenue.	Resuspensions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	3,49,292	...	75,398	...	3,49,292	75,398	4,24,690
Bijapur	13,08,401	...	58,646	...	13,08,401	58,646	13,63,047
Dharwar	7,77,969	...	1,53,055	...	7,77,969	1,53,055	9,31,024
Kanara	...	1,099	...	...	1,099	...	1,099
Ratnagiri	7,864	...	89,429	...	7,864	89,429	97,293
Kolaba	99	...	296	...	99	296	395
Total	24,38,625	1,099	3,76,824	...	24,39,724	3,76,824	28,16,548

Under the ordinary suspension and remission rules, suspensions and resuspensions were granted in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar owing to unfavourable monsoon conditions. Under special orders (Confidential D.O. No. 5710-B/28, dated 30th May 1938, addressed to the Collector of Kanara) from Government, an amount of Rs. 1,099 out of current year's land revenue in Siddapur taluka was suspended on account of inability of khatedars to pay. The suspensions and resuspensions in Ratnagiri district relate to japti expenses of attached khoti villages to be eventually recovered or remitted when the villages are restored to the khots or lapse to Government. The amounts of suspension and resuspension in Kolaba district being small, call for no remarks.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(COLUMN 21 *minus* COLUMNS 22 AND 23 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,90,027 as against Rs. 1,05,18,213, in the previous year.

Central Division.

The net consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding the remissions and suspensions of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,70,12,616 as against Rs. 1,60,12,856 in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 83,51,526 during the year under report as against Rs. 96,70,202 in the preceding year.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(COLUMN 25 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,14,90,027 mentioned in paragraph 9, Rs. 1,13,29,309 were collected the percentage of collection being 98·6 as against 98·9 in the previous year. The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

District.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad	97·9
Kaira	99·9
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	99·8
Surat	99·9
Thana	99·3
Bombay Suburban	66·9

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,69,47,771 the percentage of collection being 99·6 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as shown below :—

District.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar	99·9
East Khandesh	98·8
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·9
Satara	99·7
Sholapur	95·6

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 83,16,917 as against Rs. 96,31,391 of the previous year and give the same percentage of 99·6 as that of the previous year to the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

District.					Percentage.
Kanara	...	...	...	...	100
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	100
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	99·9
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	99·8
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	99·5
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	98·8

11. BALANCES.

(COLUMN 23 SUSPENDED AND COLUMN 27 UNAUTHORISED OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 13,93,292 (Rs. 12,32,574 authorised *plus* Rs. 1,60,718 unauthorised) as against Rs. 20,29,310 at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 14,19,956 (Rs. 13,55,111 authorised and Rs. 64,845 unauthorised) as against Rs. 15,79,124. Out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 64,845, Rs. 62,804 are arrears of the current year's demand and Rs. 2,041 of previous year.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 28,51,157 (authorised Rs. 28,16,548 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 34,609) as against Rs. 23,58,113 (authorised Rs. 23,19,302 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 38,811) at the end of the previous year.

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1938 totalled Rs. 19,981 as against Rs. 1,20,660 during the preceding year. No takavi was advanced under the Non-Agriculturists Loans Act (Act III of 1928). The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 32,37,124 (Principal Rs. 26,35,564 *plus* Interest Rs. 6,01,560).

The following table shows demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

<i>Demand—</i>		Rs.	Rs.
Principal	... ..	6,26,307	
Interest	... ..	4,76,870	
			11,03,177
Written off (Principal and Interest)	...		83,335
Suspensions (Principal and Interest)	...		4,18,165
Collections (Principal and Interest)	...		4,38,501
Unauthorised balance (Principal and Interest).			1,81,662

The unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	87,261
Kaira	8,377
Broach and Panch Mahals	85,561
Thana	463

In Ahmedabad district the unauthorised arrears are mostly of talukdari villages of Viramgam and Prantij talukas and Gogho mahal. In Broach and Panch Mahals the arrears largely pertain to the Wagra taluka due to the unsatisfactory economic condition of the agriculturists and on account of the low prices of cotton this year and partly on account of the orders of Government contained in Government Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. P. 32/12917-A, dated 30th May 1938, and Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7230/33, dated 23rd July 1938. The arrears at Godhra and Dohad are due to inability to pay. In Thana the amount of arrears is very small. The arrears are generally due to poor economic conditions on account of the slump in prices of rice in Murbad, Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas and Vada mahal.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections		Amount written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	19,310	9,24,448	3,48,988	1,609
1933-34	4,744	6,03,906	2,66,272	43,612
1934-35	20,608	2,69,267	1,00,440	180
1935-36	7,820	5,70,873	3,11,323	8,290
1936-37	1,20,660	3,12,759	1,66,470	37,593
1937-38	19,981	3,29,116	1,09,385	88,335

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,610. There was a special takavi establishment of 13 clerks for the division at the beginning of the year out of which one clerk was discontinued during the year in Kaira district. Two more clerks were appointed in Broach and Panch Mahals district and therefore the number at the end of the year stood at 14.

Central Division.

The amount of takavi advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year was Rs. 2,97,557 as against Rs. 6,44,593 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that normal conditions prevailed in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts and therefore fewer advances of takavi were made to agriculturists. With effect from February 1st, 1938, the rate of interest for advances under both the Acts has been reduced to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 14,25,708 (Principal Rs. 12,63,032 and Interest Rs. 1,56,676). The following table shows the demand, collections, etc., for the year :—

Demand—

				Rs.
Principal	...	...	...	5,00,619
Interest	...	...	...	1,33,494
Written off	...	...	...	5,598
Suspended	...	...	...	1,73,336
Recovered	...	...	...	3,99,793
Unauthorised arrears	...	...	...	59,479

The unauthorised arrears are as detailed below :—

District—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	57,777
East Khandesh	...	...	...	374
West Khandesh	...	...	...	438
Nasik	...	...	...	.....
Poona	...	...	...	648
Satara	...	...	...	91
Sholapur	...	...	...	151

Under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7230/33 of July 23rd, 1938, no attempts for the recovery of the takavi dues not recovered by August 1st, 1938, were to be made until the next land revenue collection season unless payment was found to have been contumaciously withheld.

In one case in Sholapur district a takavi loan was misapplied. It was recovered summarily.

The following table shows the advances, recoveries and balances during the year and in the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1932-33 ...	56,154	2,23,761	1,12,018	3,589
1933-34 ...	64,477	2,29,025	1,04,365	9,804
1934-35 ...	1,45,158	2,12,911	84,958	8,376
1935-36 ...	2,97,544	2,06,438	68,261	2,557
1936-37 ...	6,44,593	2,35,110	29,635	2,835
1937-38 ...	2,97,557	3,28,804	70,989	5,598

Southern Division.

The statements printed in Appendix II show the transactions during the year ending 30th September 1938. The amount collected represents 2·84 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year (together with the debits of the year) as against 7·76 per cent. in the previous year. This abnormal fall in the percentage of collection is due to the prevalence of scarcity conditions in Bijapur district, where the outstandings are very heavy and also to the following orders of Government :—

(i) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7597/33 of 27th January 1938. Ordering that all coercive measures for the recovery of the arrears should be held in abeyance till the ensuing collection season.

(ii) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7230/33 of 23rd July 1938. Ordering that takavi dues not recovered till 31st August 1938 should be carried over to the next year's demand.

(iii) Government Memo-randum, Revenue Department, No. 9/20169-A of 12th July 1938. Ordering that coercive processes should not be taken against agriculturists of Siddapur taluka during the year.

During the year, Bijapur district was the chief field for takavi operations as advances to the extent of Rs. 5,40,065-8-0 were made under the Land Improvements Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. This large amount had to be advanced owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing in almost the whole district during the year. Dharwar district comes next with Rs. 56,161-14-3 and Kanara third with Rs. 25,562-4-0.

An amount of Rs. 2,87,867-12-0 principal and of Rs. 1,25,628-4-0 interest was suspended in Bijapur district as against Rs. 1,12,938-14-0 and Rs. 36,682-14-0 respectively during the previous year. The amounts suspended in Dharwar and Kanara are also comparatively high being Rs. 48,719-6-9 as against Rs. 4,664-14-0 in the previous year in the former and Rs. 14,833-15-10 as against none in the previous year in the latter. In Belgaum also the suspensions are comparatively heavy being Rs. 10,138-4-3 as against Rs. 8,211-3-6 in the previous year. These heavy suspensions were due to the agricultural conditions in Bijapur district where scarcity was declared in 912 villages out of the 1,174 villages, and also to the orders of Government mentioned above. In the Dharwar district, suspensions of principal were granted in Navalgund, Gadag, Hangal, Bankapur, Kod and Dharwar talukas on account of the partial failure of crops. In Kanara district, an amount of Rs. 169-6-0 principal and Rs. 61-12-0 interest were suspended under Government Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. P. 32/12917 of 30th May 1938, and an amount of Rs. 14,664-9-10 principal and Rs. 1,615-13-8 interest was carried over to next year as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7230/33 of 23rd July 1938.

2. In connection with the takavi administration for the year, the following were the special schemes of importance that were undertaken:—

(1) Scheme to relieve the scarcity stricken people in Bijapur district; and

(2) scheme to combat *Koleroga* in the whole of Kanara district.

*As to (1).—*As stated above scarcity was declared in 912 villages out of 1,174 in Bijapur district and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 4,13,496-0-0 were granted as a measure of relief to the debtors. Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the construction of tals and embankments, deepening of wells, etc., were advanced with a view to provide labour to the agriculturists in their own villages. As there was a keen demand for fodder, fodder depôts were opened at the following centres:—

- (1) Bijapur, (2) Indi, (3) Sindgi, (4) Telgi (Bagewadi taluka), (5) Almatti (Bagewadi taluka), (6) Talikot (Muddebihal taluka), (7) Badami, (8) Bagalkot, (9) Hungund and (10) Bilgi.

Kadbi was transported from the southern talukas of the district and stocked at the depôts. The freight charges were met from grants made out of the Sheriff's fund. Kadbi was sold to the agriculturists in the shape of takavi at cost price.

After the commencement of the rains, which was timely for the sowing of kharif and rabi crops, there was a keen demand for takavi for seeds throughout the district and in order to relieve the sufferers from the aftereffects of the drought, large amounts of takavi had again to be advanced for the purchase of seeds.

*As to (2).—*Government in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. P. 23 (a)/1442 of 18th May 1938, sanctioned a scheme for the acceleration of the "*Koleroga*" control programme

throughout the district instead of the one sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9230/24-XIV of 22nd March 1934, restricting the experiment to 4,000 acres of betelnut garden in Siddapur taluka alone. The Commissioner allotted Rs. 30,000 for the purpose of spraying against *Koleroga*, but as the monsoon grew strong and continued without any break in the spraying season and as the scheme itself was new to many of the gardeners excepting those in Siddapur taluka, a major portion of the allotment could not be utilised for want of demand. In spite of such unfavourable conditions, spraying operations were carried on in the garden tracts of Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur and Honavar talukas and Bhatkal petha.

Besides the above two schemes, a scheme of tractor ploughing against hariyali in the Southern Division through the ploughing syndicate at Dharwar was proposed to be started in the Dharwar district, but as full enquiry could not be finished during the year, no takavi could be advanced for this purpose. However the final report of the Commissioner in the matter has been submitted to Government under No. T.A.G. 74 of 5th November 1938, and Government orders thereon are awaited. The Collector of Dharwar however advanced loans of Rs. 2,770 to 11 persons for the purpose of getting the lands ploughed by the tractor ploughs.

In Bijapur the unauthorised arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 51,530-11-6 principal and Rs. 23,065-3-5 interest and the Collector reports that collection work was found difficult and could not show progress owing to the scarcity conditions. The Collector has, however, held up all coercive measures for the recovery of arrears till the ensuing collection season according to the orders of Government in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7597/33 of 27th January 1938.

In Dharwar also the amount of unauthorised arrears are heavy being Rs. 35,494-1-4 principal and Rs. 16,429-4-3 interest and the Collector reports that no recovery was made out of the unauthorised arrears of the last year also and the whole of the amount remaining uncollected by 31st August 1938 was carried over to the next year's demand under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7230/33 of 23rd July 1938 and that the concession afforded much relief to the impoverished agriculturists.

In Belgaum the unauthorised arrears amount to Rs. 21,048-13-2 principal and Rs. 8,767-10-0 interest and the Collector reports that the unauthorised balance represents nearly 46 per cent. of the demand for the year, that the poor collections and the large balance of unauthorised arrears are partly due to the stoppage of coercive measures and partly to failure of crops in some of the talukas.

In Kanara the unauthorised arrears amount to Rs. 4,922-3-0 principal and Rs. 922-4-2 interest and the Collector reports that this amount has become irrecoverable and pertains to two khats in the Mundgod petha. One case is that of Mr. S. J. Billimoria of Hubli in which a sum of Rs. 4,800 principal is involved and the other is that of the Hulihonda Fencing Society which involves an

amount of Rs. 122-3-0 principal. Both these arrears being irrecoverable, steps are being taken to write them off as such.

4. The following table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected by the several officers:—

District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works inspected including old ones by				
		Collectors.	Prant Officers.	Mamladars and Mahalkaris.	Special Head Karkuns and Relief Head Karkuns.	Circle Inspectors.
Belgaum	38	...	...	23	...	20
Bijapur	2,602	1	134	562	1,705	1,898
Dharwar	48	...	39	37	2	25
Kanara	5	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	2	...	2	2	...	2
Kolaba	4	...	...	2	...	8

The inspection work done by the Circle Inspectors in the Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts is unsatisfactory. It is one of the important duties of the Circle Inspectors to inspect all takavi works in order to prevent misapplication of funds. This is being brought to the notice of the Collectors concerned.

The inspection work done by the Prant Officers especially in Belgaum and also in Bijapur is inadequate. According to the note on page 40 under rule 13 of the Rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the Prant Officer has to test either 10 per cent. of all the works in his charge or if they exceed 200, to test at least 20 of the works in the season. In Belgaum, no work has been inspected out of 38, but according to the scale at least four works should have been inspected by the Prant Officers. In Bijapur district, the number of works is abnormally high owing to scarcity conditions and though the inspection done by the Prant Officers (who were three in all) is according to the scale, it would have been more appropriate had they inspected more works as there was the chance of the loans being misapplied owing to the exhausted economic condition of the borrowers. These defects are being brought to the notice of the Collectors concerned.

No cases of misapplication of takavi advances were reported in any of the districts.

In Dharwar, an amount of Rs. 8,022-12-0 in seven cases was ordered to be recovered summarily during the year. But in view of the orders of Government in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7230-B/33 of 23rd July 1938, all coercive processes were stopped. In no other districts summary recovery was ordered.

Takavi loans for eradication of Hariyali were advanced in Muddebihal taluka of Bijapur district to the extent of Rs. 950. In Dharwar district takavi for tractor ploughing the lands to eradicate Hariyali was granted in eleven cases extending to Rs. 2,770. In other districts no such advances were made. This information is supplied as per Government Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. 5658-A/33 of 29th April 1933.

13. AREA.

(COLUMNS 9, 10, 11, APPENDIX III.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of 6,785 acres in the occupied areas as shown below :—

Ahmedabad	...	...	+ 5,808
Kaira	...	...	+ 966
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	+ 51
Surat	...	...	+ 36
Thana	...	...	- 23
Bombay Suburban District	...	...	- 53

The increase in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals, and Surat districts is mainly due to the grant of unoccupied land for cultivation while the decrease in Thana district is due to survey errors and relinquishment of the lands by their occupants. The decrease in Bombay Suburban district is mainly owing to conversion of the lands from agricultural to non-agricultural uses.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land was 1,67,79,815 acres and showed a net increase of 32,648 acres. The increase or decrease in each district was as follows :—

<i>Increase.</i>			Acres.
Ahmednagar	...	...	1,228
West Khandesh	...	...	27,273
Nasik	...	...	4,575
Sholapur	...	...	52
			33,128

Decrease.

				Acres.
East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	262
Poona ...	...	...	...	96
Satara ...	...	...	...	122
				480
Net increase ...				32,648

The increase is mainly due to the grant of forest or unoccupied land for cultivation.

Southern Division. .

In the year under report, there was a net decrease of 2,306 acres in the occupied area of agricultural lands in the division as shown below :—

				Acres.
Belgaum	...	...	...	+ 495
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	- 1,119
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	- 479
Kanara ...	...	...	...	- 1,194
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	+ 12
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	- 21
				- 2,306

The increase in Belgaum district is due to grant of gairan and Government unoccupied lands for cultivation and in Ratnagiri district to grant of khajan lands for cultivation. The decrease in Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts is mainly due to forfeitures and relinquishments. The decrease in Kolaba is negligible and calls for no remarks.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in various forms had to be resorted to for collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable properties (section 154, Land Revenue Code).	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due (section 155, Land Revenue Code).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 158, Land Revenue Code.	Arrests and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	
1937-38 ...	5,739	423	38	Nil	27	Nil
1936-37 ...	5,915	858	72	2	69	Nil

Out of the 423 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Thana and Bombay Suburban districts were responsible for 110 and 265 cases, respectively, while in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat there were only 23, 6, 2 and 17 cases respectively.

Forfeiture had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters as shown below :—

District.	Number of cases.	Area forfeited.
		A. g.
Ahmedabad ...	10	79 0
Kaira ...	...	...
Broach and Panch Mahals	1	2 0
Surat ...	...	...
Thana ...	16	214 0
Bombay Suburban ...	...	...
Total ...	27	295 0

There were in all 38 cases of distraint and sale of movables as shown below :—

Ahmedabad	...	...	...	13
Kaira	...	...	...	2
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	...	9
Thana	...	...	...	14
				—
				38

Coercive processes in various forms had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters.

Central Division.

The following table shows the extent to which the various coercive processes were employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.		Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than the land in respect of which arrears were due (section 155, Land Revenue Code).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy (section 153, Land Revenue Code).	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
			Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.		Number of cases.	
1937-38	...	9,733	322	454	.....	390	...
1936-37	...	5,652	338	304	.....	213	...

Out of the 9,733 notices issued East Khandesh alone was responsible for 3,430. In Poona, West Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar the numbers were 2,699, 1,476, 1,109 and 790, respectively.

There was a decrease in the total number of persons proceeded against under section 148, Land Revenue Code. In Sholapur there was not a single case while in West Khandesh and Ahmednagar only one and two persons respectively were proceeded against. There was an increase in the number of cases under section 154 in all the districts except East Khandesh, Poona and Sholapur. In Ahmednagar the increase was marked. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases under section 153, Land Revenue Code, particularly in East Khandesh and Nasik.

Southern Division.

The subjoined table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1937-38 ...	3,758	176	369	1	892
1936-37 ...	2,464	232	333	1	428

The increase in the number of notices of demand during the year under report was in Belgaum only. It was due to the fact that the rayats in some villages of Paragad, Sampgaon, Athni and Gokak talukas withheld the payment of land revenue in the expectation of revision of annewaris. The increase in the number of forfeiture notices under section 153 was in Kanara and it was due to the tendency of the people there to withhold payment till coercive measures are adopted and was mainly confined to Siddapur and Honnavar talukas.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

There were 105 spinning and weaving mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1937. Out of these 6 were not working and the number at the end of the year stood at 99. Other small factories, etc., continued to work as usual with an increase in the total number by 105 concerns. Trade conditions in Ahmedabad were on the whole steady throughout the year.

There were 112 prosecutions under the Factories Act, 1934, which ended in convictions and the total amount of fine imposed on that account was Rs. 7,900.

The Mill-owners in the district have accepted practically all the recommendations made by the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee regarding increase in wages of workers. The workers however complain about the non-payment of wages, etc., frequently and the complaints are being disposed of by the Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

As regards Kaira district the New Shorrock Mill at Nadiad continued to work quite satisfactorily.

There were 35 ginning and pressing factories and 90 flour mills during the year in the district. There were 591 hand-looms as against 538 during the previous year. The number of pumping plants during the year was 63 in Anand taluka and 182 in Borsad taluka as against 51 and 141, respectively, during the preceding year and they supplied water to agriculturists for irrigating crops. There was one milk dairy at Anand and 45 creameries mostly in Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas. There were 3 factories for making leather washers in Nadiad and two glass factories at Kapadwanj. A factory was started at Thasra for preparing oil for paints, soap and vegetable ghee. The three metal breaking factories at Sevalia continued to work during the year and supplied metal to the public and local bodies for road purposes. Other industries, viz., iron factories, soda factories, oil mills, etc., continued as usual.

In the Panch Mahals sub-division of Broach and Panch Mahals district, the principal trade was in timber and grain. Godhra is the chief marketing and exporting centre for timber, and Dohad is a market for grain. The Panch Mahals is also one of the markets for timru leaves in Gujarat but during the year under report there was a general depression in trade. The manganese industry at Shivraipur and Bamankuva showed no sign of recovery owing to the continued depression in the manganese market. A glass factory was started at Sant-Road during the year. Other industries, viz., oil mills, flour mills, saw mills, ice and sugar factories, etc., continued to work as usual. In the Broach sub-division cotton is the chief product and forms the staple article of trade and industry. There were 32 ginning factories and 14 cotton presses in the sub-division out of which 27 ginning factories and 13 cotton presses worked during the year.

Out of the three cotton mills in Broach city, two, viz., Gopal mill and Fine Counts mill continued to work during the year and one remained closed as in the previous years. There were 71 hand-looms mainly conducted by the backward class people.

Bales of cotton were mostly exported to Bombay by sea from Kavi and Broach ports. Sugar, timber and ghee were imported and wheat and jowar were exported from Dehej. The sea-borne trade was not, however, appreciable.

Surat is not an industrial district. It depends mainly on agriculture and a few cottage industries for its livelihood. The principal produce in the district is cotton and 3 cotton mills, 33 ginning factories, and 15 pressing factories worked during the year. The silk and embroidery industry did not show any sign of recovery owing to the continued general depression in trade and changes in fashion.

The chief articles of export are grass, firewood, coal, timber, molasses, mangoes, rice, cotton, and cotton-seeds. Grass, firewood, coal, timber and rice were as usual exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Bulsar and Mandvi talukas. Bulsar has lost its importance as a port, as most of the timber which was exported from

this port is now exported from Billimora as the merchants find the latter more convenient. The cotton-seed oil mill at Vejalpur continued to work well during the year.

Other factories, viz., rice, flour and oil mills, grass and sugarcane presses, etc., continued to work as usual.

In Thana rice, which is the principal produce of the district, was as usual exported to Bombay and other countries. There were about 120 rice mills and several flour mills working in the district during the year. A rice plant manufacturing industry was opened at Bhiwandi and it produces all kinds of accessories for rice mill machinery. There was a similar workshop in Dahanu. Other articles of export in the district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, fresh and dry fish, vegetables, plantains, betel leaves, saris and woollen cloth. Bricks are manufactured on a large scale in Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas and were as usual exported to Bombay and other places. There are about 8 power-loom factories and 1,000 hand-loom in Bhiwandi taluka, which are chiefly operated by Momins from upper India. The hand-loom industry is affected adversely owing to the increasing number of power-loom factories which can afford to supply the public at a cheaper rate. The export of cloth during the year was to the extent of Rs. 16,10,700 as against 11,34,740 of the preceding year.

Bassein is developing rapidly in its trade of vegetables, plantains, and betel leaves. Plantains worth Rs. 4,71,000 as against Rs. 4,64,139 during the preceding year and betel leaves worth Rs. 9 lakhs as against Rs. 7 lakhs during the previous year were exported from this taluka.

The manufacture of bangles at Tarapur in Palghar taluka was a sort of home industry. Owing to foreign competition this industry has considerably suffered. The Director of Industries is taking interest in reviving this industry. Some businessmen were sent to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay to receive instructions in up-to-date machinery and new methods of preparing glass of different colours and varieties.

The salt works at Bhayandar, the match factory at Ambernath, the woollen and bone mills in Thana, the basket industry in Dahanu, etc., continued as usual during the year.

In Bombay Suburban district there was no appreciable change in the condition of the trade owing to the general depression in the market. No new factory was started. The labourers of the Bombay Match Work remained on strike from 9th February 1933 to 28th March 1933.

The building and quarrying trades continued to do brisk business and the fishing industry continued during the year as usual.

Central Division.

The chief industry of the division is agriculture. Trade is mainly confined to the export of raw materials. The principal articles exported are grain, cotton and oil seeds.

Jaggery is the most important article of trade in the irrigated tracts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts. The trade was brisk particularly in Ahmednagar where the prices rose from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per palla to Rs. 20 to Rs. 21. Cotton and groundnut continued to be the chief products of trade in the Khandesh districts. Their outturn was normal but prices were low. Owing to the fall in its price cotton is losing its popularity and is being replaced by groundnut and grain crops. Groundnut seed, turmeric and jaggery are exported on a large scale from Satara district to Bombay and other industrial centres. Onions, betel leaves and eggs are also exported in large quantities.

Manufacture of cloth and yarn.—There are five cotton spinning weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in Poona and West Khandesh districts and five spinning and weaving and two spinning mills in Sholapur district. There were no labour troubles during the year. There is a large number of ginning and pressing factories all over the division except in Satara district. In East Khandesh some of the factories remained closed. The factories of this district work on the joint system and the profits are distributed among all of them. Hand loom weaving is carried on in all the districts. This industry is however unable to stand the competition of the mills in respect either to the quality or quantity of the produce, and it is therefore in a precarious condition.

Sugar Factories.—There are three sugar factories in Ahmednagar district, at Belapur, Ranjankhol, and Belwandi. The first two are in a flourishing condition, while the third worked only for six weeks. The sugar factory at Ravalgaon in Nasik district is making progress. Out of the two sugar factories in Sholapur district the Saswad Mali Sugar Factory is working well. The factory at Borgaon is not yet fully developed.

Miscellaneous Industries.—There is one tannery at Bhusawal conducted by a Madras firm. 118,746 hides were sent to Rajmahendri during the year. There are two tanneries at Ahmednagar and they worked well. The bidi factories at Nasik and Sinnar supplied bidis locally and as far as the Central Province and Berar. The Ray Paper Mill at Mundwa, the Rawiverma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli, the Kirloskar Iron Factory, the Hindustan Engineering Works at Satara Road, the Industrial Factory at Karad and the Ogale Glass Works at Ogalewadi all had a good year.

Southern Division.

There was no appreciable change in the condition of trade in any of the districts of the Southern Division.

The principal products exported from the Karnatak districts were jowar, wheat, cotton, jaggery, chillies, groundnut, betelnut, betel leaves, spices and timber and those from the Konkan districts rice, salted fish, mangoes, fish, finished cashewnuts and cocoanuts.

Owing to the poor yield of cotton in Bijapur district some of the ginning and pressing factories there remained idle throughout the year, while the others worked only for short periods. In Belgaum district also out of the 19 ginning factories only 14 worked during the year. The spinning and weaving mills at Gokak in Belgaum district and at Hubli and Gadag in Dharwar district, however, fared well during the year.

There was hardly any improvement in the working of the hand loom industry in the districts of the Southern Division as it could not stand competition with mill made cloth. The weavers of Bijapur were again hard hit this year owing to the continuance of scarcity conditions. Arrangements were therefore made to supply them with yarn and to purchase their finished products on payment of daily wages. This relieved the situation to some extent. The programme of initiating the weavers in improved methods of weaving started in Ratnagiri district with the help of Rs. 1,900 sanctioned from the Village Uplift Fund has been carried out at 5 centres out of the 9 selected for the purpose.

The copper and brass industry in Dharwar and Kolaba districts could not make any headway owing to the general trade depression. The aluminium industry in the Ratnagiri district is on the wane. Only 3 factories are now manufacturing aluminium buttons.

The output of the soap factory at Goregaon was the same as that of last year, *viz.*, Rs. 6,000. The factory of wooden toys at Pen continued to do its limited business and that of cutlery is progressing well. The Dhutpapeshwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel did its normal amount of business.

Salt was manufactured at the salt works at Sanikatta in Kanara district and Shiroda in Ratnagiri district. The outturn at the latter works recorded a discernible increase this year due mainly to the existence of conditions favourable to the manufacture.

The Bharat Tile Factory at Mora in Uran mahal is in a flourishing condition. The output this year approximated to Rs. 2,56,000 as against Rs. 1,60,000 during the previous year. But the two tile factories at Khanapur in Belgaum District are showing no signs of progress.

Though the mango crop in Ratnagiri district was not as good as in the previous year the prices realized for the exports were better. The trade in green mangoes fared well. The volume of business done by the cashewnut shelling factories at Malvan and Vengurla was less than that in the previous year, the imports of raw cashewnuts from Africa and exports of finished nuts to Bombay and America being respectively worth Rs. 3,94,205 and Rs. 9,28,000 as against Rs. 6,83,750 and Rs. 13,91,750 in the previous year.

The mango juice canning factory at Kelshi and the pine apple canning factory at Dapoli opened last year did limited business. The Central Canning Company at Karwar continued its mango pulp industry during the year and exported its product to places in India and abroad.

Sandalwood, ebony and ivory carving was carried on as usual in Kumta and Sadashivgad in Karwar taluka. But owing to lack of demand the industry is not in a flourishing condition.

The Tata Power Company's power houses at Bhivpuri, Campoli and Patnus continued to supply energy as usual.

The cart-wheel manufacturing industry at Panvel is in a flourishing condition as these wheels find a ready market in upghat districts.

There are 43 rice and flour mills in Ratnagiri, 81 in Kolaba and 37 in Kanara including the one opened this year. But the mills in Kanara and Ratnagiri did not get sufficient work. A business newly set up at Karjat worthy of note is the export of parched rice at the rate of 100 bags per day to Nasik and West Khandesh and other upghat districts.

16, PRICES.

Northern Division.

Prices of food grains in Ahmedabad and Kaira districts showed an upward trend partly owing to lower yield of the grain crops and partly owing to world conditions. In Broach sub-division of Broach and Panch Mahals district and in Surat district there was a fall in the price of cotton. The recession in the price of cotton was caused to a large extent by a bumper American cotton crop and was aggravated by curtailment by Japan of cotton imports due to exchange difficulties. Prices of food grains were generally steady.

In Thana district rice and Nagli are the staple food grains. On the whole, there was a slight increase in the prices of these crops, but this led to no substantial improvement in the conditions of agriculturists in junglepatti villages.

In Bombay Suburban district there was a slight increase in rice crop. The price of rice during the monsoon was 8 seers and 6 chhataks while from January 1938 it was 8 seers per rupee as against 8 seers and 8 chhataks during the preceding year.

Owing to the slump in prices, rebate in assessment was granted by way of relief to the agriculturists in the talukas, where it was considered necessary.

Central Division.

The prices in Ahmednagar returned to normal after the scarcity conditions of the last two years. The prices of groundnut and cotton which are the chief money crops in East Khandesh district were steady throughout the year. In Nasik and Satara districts the prices of wheat, bajri and rice were slightly below the average. The general trend of the prices in Poona and Sholapur districts was steady.

A comparative statement showing the prices of the principal foodstuffs in the district headquarter towns during the year under report and in the previous years is given below :—

Statement of Prices.

Headquarter Town.		Quantity purchasable Per rupee on														
		27th July 1935.		28th December 1935.		25th July 1936.		26th December 1936.		31st July 1937.		25th December 1937.		30th July 1938.		
		Jowar.	Bajri.	Jowar.	Bajri.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Bajri.	Jowar.	Bajri.
...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar	...	18 14	16 14	20 5	17 11	17 2	13 14	14 6	12 0	16 10	10 3	20 6	14 13	20 0	17 0	...
Jalgaon	...	12 7	12 13	16 0	12 13	14 3	12 12	11 6	11 11	12 0	11 12	15 0	11 13	15 0	13 3	...
Dhulia	...	14 6	12 6	15 7	11 11	16 3	11 15	12 8	10 7	12 13	9 12	14 8	11 11	13 10	11 3	...
Nasik	...	...	13 8	...	13 8	...	12 0	10 3	10 1	...	10 3	...	12 15	...	11 13	...
Poona	...	16 4	12 4	16 3	16 2	13 5	11 11	11 2	9 14	12 7	8 0	12 7	9 12	13 8	12 0	...
Satara	...	15 15	14 12	18 2	16 15	14 14	15 5	11 6	10 3	14 7	13 7	11 14	13 5	14 10	14 0	...
Sholapur	...	17 14	14 3	13 12	18 10	19 0	20 0	16 7	15 12	19 0	13 7	16 2	15 3	13 8	15 8	...

Southern Division.

The price of staple food grains and other commodities did not show any marked improvement. Though there was a poor yield, the price of cotton which is the main money crop of the black-soil tracts, fell owing to the general economic depression and over-production in other countries.

Belgaum.—There were slight variations in the prices of the main products; but no special reasons can be ascribed for the variations. There were slight fluctuations in the level of prices of rice, bajri, jowari and wheat—a slight rise in the earlier part of the year followed by a slight fall late in the year. There was however a small general rise in the price of turdal.

Bijapur.—There was no appreciable change in the prices of principal food grains and other necessities of life. Cotton which is the chief money crop in the district recorded a fall in price owing to the increased imports from foreign countries. The prices of groundnut also showed no improvement during the year. Kadbi however showed a rise owing to shortage of fodder and lack of green grass.

Dharwar.—In this district also, no appreciable variations in the prices of staple agricultural commodities were recorded except wheat which alone showed an improvement on account of its lesser output. The yield of jowari was normal and its price remained stationary. Though the yield of rice was below the normal there was no rise in its price as it was imported in large quantities, from Bezwađa, Hospet and other places. Despite its unsatisfactory yield, cotton fetched less owing to the increased imports from foreign countries. Groundnut also failed to fetch satisfactory prices during the year.

Kanara.—This district also recorded no appreciable variations in the prices of staple food grains. There was a general drop in the prices of cocoanuts.

Kolaba.—There was no material change in the prices of paddy, the main crop of the district. Coarse paddy was sold at rates varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 37 per khandi and Kolamba from Rs. 33 to Rs. 45 per khandi throughout the district except at Karjat where the rates for Kolamba ranged from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per standard khandi. The demand from outside for paddy continued to be what it was in the previous year. The price of straw varied between Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 bundles throughout the district except at Roha and Panwel where it varied between Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 bundles. There was no change in the prices of other commodities.

Ratnagiri.—There was no appreciable change in the principal foodstuffs and other necessities of life in this district.

17, LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

In Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Bombay Suburban districts the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour showed no appreciable change. In the eastern part of Panch Mahals sub-division, the rates of wages were much lower than those in the other parts of that division. Thana district being in close proximity to Bombay skilled and unskilled labourers especially from Thana, Kalyan and Bassein as usual found employment in Bombay at higher wages than they could get locally. Rice mills in the district as also the match factory at Ambernath and Thana and the salt works at Bhayandar, Rai and Belapur, etc., provided sufficient work for both the skilled and unskilled labourers. There was as usual no sign of unemployment in the district during the year but on the contrary local labour could not cope with the demand in the transplantation season and it had to be supplemented by importing upcountry labourers. Similarly many skilled labourers had to be imported from Gujarat for brick manufacturing work.

Central Division.

The supply of labour was plentiful throughout the year, and the rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labourers remained practically steady in all the districts. The condition of the labourers was on the whole good. The Railway workshops at Bhusawal, Lonavla and Dhond, the Spinning and Weaving mills at Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Dhulia, Poona, Barsi and Sholapur, the sugar factories in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts, the several ginning and pressing factories in every district except Satara, the Ammunition Factory and the Arsenal at Kirkee, the Government Workshop at Dapuri, the Reay Paper Mill at Mundwa and the Tata Works in Poona district continued to absorb a large number of labourers from the countryside.

Southern Division.

The demand both for skilled and unskilled labour was, on the whole, sufficient throughout the division, except in the Bijapur district, where owing to the prevalence of scarcity conditions and consequent general depression it was less. There was, however, no appreciable fall in the wages in that district as scarcity works were started in the affected areas. The continued slump in prices has not forced down the rates of wages *pari passu* with the fall in the prices. The fluctuations in the rates of wages were slight and call for no comments. Barring the hitch between the employers and employees in the Gokak Mills in the Belgaum district, which continued this year also, the relations between capital and labour were generally smooth.

Belgaum.—The labouring classes had sufficient employment and hence the rates for both skilled and unskilled labour were mostly stationary throughout the district except in Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas, where a slight fall was noticed.

Bijapur.—As in the rest of the districts in this division, the bulk of population in this district consists of field labourers. There was no keen demand for such labour due to scarcity conditions. Due to the general trade depression there was also no appreciable demand for skilled labour. The cotton ginning and pressing factories employed a limited number of coolies due to the poor outturn of cotton. Tagai was liberally granted to finance the construction of wells and embankments. The average daily rates of wages remained stationary. Field and ordinary labour was available for three to four annas per day and skilled labour for ten to twelve annas.

Dharwar.—Both ordinary and skilled labour was available throughout the year to meet the demand. In the latter part of the year, however, the demand for it fell in the Navalgund taluka and Nargund petha owing to indifferent season. The daily wages of skilled labourers varied from annas ten to rupee one while those for unskilled labourers varied from three to six annas.

Kanara.—As the demand for skilled and unskilled labour was steady the wages also remained stationary throughout the district except in Haliyal taluka and Mundgod petha where there was slight variation in the rates for skilled labour. There was the usual immigration of labourers in the aboveghat talukas, where supply of indigenous labour is scanty, from Goa, South Kanara and the neighbouring districts of Dharwar and Belgaum.

Kolaba.—As the supply of labour both skilled and unskilled was equal to the demand there was no change in the wages throughout the year. The wages for skilled labour ranged from rupee one to rupees two while those for unskilled labour varied from four to six annas throughout the district, except at Uran where owing to its proximity to Bombay the rate for unskilled labour varied from six to eight annas. Unskilled labour is mostly utilised in agricultural operations.

Ratnagiri.—The rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour remained steady owing to the fact that the supply was commensurate with the demand. This is a district which supplies the Bombay mills with workers. Every year after the monsoon large contingents migrate in search of employment and return before the advent of the next monsoon for engaging themselves in agriculture. The cashewnut factories at Malvan and Vengurla provided employment to a large number of workers near their homes.

18, SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

The Tenancy Bill led to friction between landlords and tenants which resulted in a large increase of rent suits in Dhandhuka taluka.

The new grain shops opened in Panch Mahals have succeeded in paying expenses though they had to begin with purchases at most unfavourable term. The prospect of their success over a long period is therefore good.

The terms on which impartible tenure land is held are becoming more familiar and land is more readily accepted on that tenure in Ahmedabad and Kaira districts.

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department :—A grant of Rs. 11,000 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1937-38 and it was distributed as under :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	4,750
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	285
Surat	...	...	5,965

Out of the amount of Rs. 4,750 placed at the disposal of the Collector of Ahmedabad an amount of Rs. 370 was spent for repairing a bandh at Dhanwada, Vehla at Gangwada, and tanks at Saljda and Sindhraj in the Dholka taluka. The remaining grant could not be utilised by the Collector before the close of the financial year as the tanks remained full of water owing to heavy rains during the year. The Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals has practically utilised the whole amount placed at his disposal. In Surat district 24 tanks were repaired during the year.

Central Division.

The general elections of the Local Boards under their revised constitutions passed off smoothly. As in the case of the elections of the Bombay Legislative Council and Assembly the rural population evinced keen interest in them.

The recovery of all Government and private dues from the agriculturist was held in abeyance from August 1937 to the date of the collection season of the year. Though these orders affected the recovery of Government revenue to some extent, considerable relief was afforded to the agriculturists.

Grant of waste land on the impartible tenure.—Waste land was given out for cultivation on the impartible tenure as detailed below :—

District.				Area.	
				A.	g.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	101	11
East Khandesh	...	...	...	64	37
West Khandesh	...	...	...	1,028	37
Nasik	...	...	...	4,582	17
Poona	...	...	...	21	31
Satara	...	...	...	321	3
Sholapur	...	...	...	135	34

Scarcity.—Scarcity conditions in the non-irrigated tracts of Ahmednagar district continued till October 31st, 1937, except in few villages in Newasa taluka where they continued till December 31st, 1937. In Poona district the scarcity declared in Sirur peta and in 27 villages of Indapur taluka continued till December 31st, 1937 and January 31st, 1938, respectively. The scarcity works in the Pandharpur and Madha talukas in Sholapur district and the gratuitous relief in the latter taluka were stopped on August 31st, 1937, while relief operations in the Sangola and Karmala talukas were stopped on November 30th and December 31st, 1937, respectively. Thus by January 1st, 1938, normal conditions prevailed in all districts.

No case of corruption among the revenue subordinates was reported during the year except in Satara district where an Aval Karkun was dismissed from Government service for corrupt practices. In the Bombay Civil Service (Lower Division) a mamlatdar was dismissed for corrupt practices.

Southern Division.

Village Improvement.—Village improvement work continued to receive the attention, which it deserved, during the year. Improvements were noticeable in the sphere of village communications, public health, agriculture, sanitation and education. The village improvement committees wherever they have been working in earnest rendered useful services in initiating improvement in the standard of rural life.

New roads and wells were constructed and the existing ones repaired. Construction of manure pits outside gaathan areas in a number of villages in Belgaum and Dharwar districts and of bore-hole latrines in some villages in the former district was undertaken during the year. Drinking water sources were freely treated with permanganate of potash. Quinine was distributed gratis in the malarial tracts of the division. Fifty-five medicine chests which were supplied to villages selected for improvement in Dharwar district were replenished and 3,000 patients were treated during the year. A special committee has been organised in this district for anti-guinea worm and anti-malarial work. The Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar report that prompt measures were taken in the villages to combat epidemic diseases wherever they appeared.

Improved strains of paddy were supplied in all the districts of the division. The cultivation of mango and other fruits, such as pine apples, Spanish peas and lemons was also encouraged in the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar. J.213 variety sugarcane sets were distributed on a large scale in Dharwar district. Improved furnaces of Poona type for the manufacture of jaggery were set up in the sugar tracts and 20 embankments were erected under the technical advice and guidance of the Bunding officer in Belgaum district. A Divisional Agricultural Show, which was organised on a scale unparalleled in the agricultural history of the Karnatak, was held

in Belgaum in January last. It was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 17th of January 1938. The Honourable the Revenue Minister and Princes and representatives of the Deccan States attended the inaugural ceremony. It has been estimated that nearly a lakh of agriculturists from all over the Karnatak visited the show.

A cattle show was held at Budihal S. Galgali in Bijapur district. The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute and the Village Improvement and other Social Welfare organisations arranged for propaganda work and dissemination of matters calculated to make for improved village life.

Two shepherd boys from Belgaum district were trained at Government cost in the school of the Bombay Industries Department. A new poultry farm was opened at Hulikatti in Parasgad taluka. The glass bangle industry in Hukeri taluka which was on the verge of decadence received a fresh lease of life by the introduction of improved furnaces. In Dharwar district a new industrial school at Hulikoti was started under aegis of an educational society. The Malsamudra village improvement committee encouraged the villagers to take to hand-spinning by supplying hand-spinning wheels. The poultry farm maintained by the Agricultural Department in Kolaba district supplied at concessional rates improved varieties of poultry to the villagers.

Four primary schools and one night school were opened in Belgaum district and 17 primary schools in Dharwar district.

Destruction of wild animals.—Five elephants were killed in Kanara district by the Government shikaris and other licensees. Besides, 870 wild pigs, 6 tigers, 8 panthers, one wild dog and one bear were killed. A total sum of Rs. 804 was paid as rewards.

Visits by high officials.—Their Excellencies Sir Roger and Lady Lumley honoured Belgaum in January last with a visit to open the Agricultural Show and returned to Bombay *via* Sholapur visiting *en route* Dharwar and the famine works in Bijapur district. The Honourable the Revenue Minister toured over all the districts in this division. In Kolaba he inquired into the relations between the Khots and tenants and settled the tenants' strike at Chari in Alibag taluka. In Kanara he enquired into the forest grievances and reviewed the forest policy at a conference specially convened for the purpose at Supa. In Ratnagiri he acquainted himself with the agrarian problems peculiar to that district. Other members of the Cabinet also toured in some districts of the Division.

Public feeling and press.—The public feeling in general was loyal and the tone of the press generally moderate. Appreciation of the various measures adopted by Government for the improvement of the villages and a general awakening in the rural areas were discernible. Except for the propaganda carried on by the Independent Labour Party in Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts, which resulted in embittering the feeling between the *khots* and the *tenants*, there were no unwelcome activities during the

year. The relations of the *landlords* and the *tenants* were generally harmonious in Kolaba district except at village Bhendkhol in the Uran mahal and Shenvai in the Roha taluka. In the former the dispute is about rent and in the latter it is about permanent tenancy. In Bijapur district the year under report was the second year of scarcity. The people appreciated with gratitude the suspensions and remissions of land revenue sanctioned by Government and the liberal scale of relief measures organised for them.

Other miscellaneous matters.—The Collector of Belgaum reports that circular orders of Government against corruption were communicated to all Revenue subordinate and village officers. In addition a circular was issued by him warning them against accepting free supplies or “sarbarais”. Two cases of corruption detected in that district during the year are still under enquiry. In Kolaba district one talati who took illegal gratification was dismissed from service.

Tree planting has been undertaken in 16 villages of Navalgund taluka of Dharwar district and efforts are being made to push it on in other “yerinad” tracts of the district. The Sir Frederick Sykes Village Improvement Challenge Shield was awarded to Uppin-Betgeri Village in Dharwar taluka for the best work done in the division.

In Kanara forest strips were granted on usual conditions in deserving cases. The cultivators freely availed themselves of the concession of cutting bamboos and stakes for fencing.

An “Arbour day” was observed in some villages of Badami and Bagalkot talukas of Bijapur district when 137,000 trees were planted. The scarcity conditions continued in the major part of the district and extensive measures were organised for relieving the distress. The total number of units on dole and on relief works from August 1937 to July 1938 was 78,48,506. Free kitchens were financed at seven taluka centres with the munificent donations received from the Honourable Mr. Shantidas Askuran and Mr. Veerchand Meghaji of Bombay.

Grant of land on impartible tenure.—The following table gives the area of waste land granted on impartible tenure in each district:—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Belgaum	302	24
Bijapur	155	0
Dharwar	1,140	3
Kanara	1,117	0
Ratnagiri	36	5
Kolaba	42	20

Emigration and Immigration.—Except for the seasonal immigration of field labour from less favoured to more favoured tracts there was nothing worth noting under this head so far as the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara are concerned. Emigration of agriculturists and wage earners from Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts to Bombay in the fair season continued as usual. The salt works at Uran (Kolaba) continued to attract a number of immigrant labourers from Gujarat during the season.

Fifty-seven muhammadans from Mangaon and Mahad talukas in Kolaba district and 92 from the northern part of Ratnagiri district migrated to Africa; 55 persons returned to their homes in Ratnagiri district during the year.

Owing to the existence of scarcity conditions in Bijapur district a number of labourers temporarily migrated to Sholapur, Hubli, Goa, Davangeri and the adjoining tracts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions as in the previous year. But majority of them returned to their homes to engage themselves in the relief works after the harvesting was over. There were also a few cases of immigration from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's adjoining territories into Hungund taluka in search of work.

19. FINANCE OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1937-38.

Suburban Scheme No.	Demand for 1936-37 including arrears.		Collection in 1936-37.		Arrears.		Demand for 1937-38 including arrears.		Collection in 1937-38.		Arrears.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
I ...	...	2,136 15 0	2,136 15 0	...	...	...	4,843 8 0	2,597 6 0	2,246 2 0	...	...	...
II ...	...	11,157 10 0	3,679 7 6	7,478 2 6	...	...	11,315 4 3	2,503 6 0	8,811 14 3	...	...	...
III ...	...	13,770 14 3	11,491 4 6	2,279 9 9	...	...	11,183 8 6	8,041 2 6	3,142 6 0	...	...	...
VI ...	...	1,175 12 0	1,169 0 0	6 12 0	...	...	1,489 12 0	822 2 0	667 10 0	...	...	...
VII ...	...	6,067 10 0	4,448 9 0	1,619 1 0	...	...	5,510 0 6	2,847 2 0	2,662 14 6	...	...	...
VIII ...	...	15 3 0	15 3 0	...	...	...	31 0 0	31 0 0	...	...	...	...
X ...	...	10,447 2 6	6,824 0 9	3,623 1 9	...	...	14,145 12 9	10,659 10 9	3,486 2 0	...	...	...
XVI-XVII ...	...	3,306 9 3	2,938 11 9	367 13 6	...	...	4,434 4 9	3,704 4 0	730 0 9	...	...	...
XVIII ...	...	1,116 15 0	806 0 0	310 15 0	...	...	1,112 10 0	503 14 0	608 12 0	...	...	...
Kurla Diversion Road ...	...	952 0 0	154 8 0	197 8 0	...	...	494 5 0	296 13 0	197 8 0	...	...	...
Kandivli Quarry ...	...	234 0 0	116 0 0	118 0 0	...	...	268 0 0	80 0 0	188 0 0	...	...	...
Total ...	...	49,780 11 0	33,779 11 6	16,000 15 6	...	...	54,828 1 9	32,086 12 3	22,741 5 6	...	...	...

20. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

An area of 13,761 square yards valued at Rs. 41,964 was disposed of during the year as detailed below :—

Suburban Scheme.	Area in sq. yds.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
III—Chembur Sector A	... 4,855	12,337	8	0
III—Chembur Sector B	... 4,210	1,710	0	0
VI—Danda	... 2,721	14,563	8	0
VII—Khar Scheme	... 1,148	10,045	0	0
XVI—Shahar-Andheri Sector	... 827	3,308	0	0
	13,761	41,964	0	0

The offer of one plot in Suburban Scheme VII—Khar was cancelled and the deposit was forfeited as the owner did not want to purchase the plot.

Town Planning Schemes.—The varied Town Planning Scheme No. II—Ghatkopar was sanctioned by Government to take effect from 15th May 1938. The Tribunal of Arbitration appointed in the Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. III having decided all matters, the Arbitrator drew up the final scheme and submitted it to Government through the Bandra Municipality. The scheme has since been received from the Municipality and it will be submitted to Government shortly. The Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. IV was finally sanctioned by Government to have effect from 1st December 1937. The Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. V was with the Consulting Surveyor to Government. The Draft Town Planning Scheme No. VI—Bandra was with the Consulting Surveyor to Government for arbitration purposes.

State-aided Building Scheme.—The amount of loans, recoveries and arrears during the year are given below :—

	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans granted	... 26,322	3,344	Nil.
Recoveries	... 2,57,792	46,123	15,624
Arrears of instalments	... 1,12,318	2,728	3,249

The decrease in the amount of loans granted was due to a smaller demand for loans. The plots now remaining to be disposed of are not very favourably situated. The recoveries were fairly good. The arrears of instalments showed a considerable increase. The question of resumption of some of the properties is under consideration.

The following statement shows the Town Planning Schemes in the Bombay Suburban district:—

Locality and Scheme.			Approximate area in acres.	Cost of works under Section 3.	Present state.
				Rs.	
Bandra	Town Planning Scheme No. 1	...	5.68	22,647	Complete.
Do.	do.	2	21.82	14,432	Do.
Do.	do.	3	240.60	80,316 (part cost)	Draft scheme sanctioned and scheme with Arbitrator.
Do.	do.	4	45.73	52,939	Final scheme sanctioned by Government.
Do.	do.	5	1.08	Nil.	Complete.
Santa Cruz	Town Planning Scheme No. 1	...	36.71	20,930	Do.
Do.	do.	2	145.15	2,72,440	Do.
Do.	do.	3	46.81	1,43,335	Do.
Do.	do.	4	69.96	1,44,191	Do.
Do.	do.	5	120.63	1,85,000	Draft scheme sanctioned and scheme with Arbitrator (Consulting Surveyor to Government).
Vile Parle	Town Planning Scheme No. 1	...	36.49	37,377	Complete.
Do.	do.	2	86.01	2,01,579	Do.
Do.	do.	3	56.70	1,26,457	Do.
Do.	do.	4 & 4-A	5.69	11,990	Do.
Do.	do.	6	38.21	64,660	Do.
Andheri	Town Planning Scheme No. 1	...	10.39	1,797	Do.
Do.	do.	2	52.64	32,530	Do.
Do.	do.	2	55.88	49,163	Do.
Malad	Town Planning Scheme No. 1	...	44.73	24,111	Do.
Borivli	Town Planning Scheme No. 1	...	76.06	8,309	Do.
Do.	do.	2	102.62	6,690 (part cost)	Do.
Ghatkopar	Town Planning Scheme No. 1	...	14.55	37,723	Do.
Do.	do.	2	43.45	1,04,888	Varied scheme sanctioned by Government.

EXTRACTS.

Southern Division.

M. S. Moulvi, Esquire, Collector of Bijapur.

Wool weaving training classes at Yedhalli in Bagalkot taluka and Budihal S. Haveli in Bilgi peta have been started by the Department of Industries with the object of training the local talent for improving the quality and design of the output. The class at Yedhalli has been discontinued as no sufficient number of students attended the class.

Cotton check-stations worked well and there were no instances of export and import contrary to the provisions of the Cotton Transport Act.

An arbour day was observed at some villages of Badami taluka and at Shirur of Bagalkot taluka and 137,125 trees were planted.

D. S. Modak, Esquire, Collector of Dharwar.

Anti-malarial work. A special Committee consisting of the following officers and non-official gentlemen has been organised for anti-malarial and anti-guinea worm work:—(1) The Civil Surgeon, (2) Professor P. W. Gideon, (3) Mr. J. L. Rebello, Health Officer, (4) Mr. J. P. Naik, (5) The Mamlatdar of Dharwar. The Committee has taken up 22 step-wells for the introduction of the Gambusia fish. The students of the Karnatak College studying for M.Sc. examination are helping the Committee.

APPENDIX No. I.

APPENDIX

*Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of
Year, 1937-38, and balances*

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad ...	836	50	Rs. 85,05,195	Rs. 10,423	Rs. 6,26,044	Rs. 1,12,690	Rs. 8,07,618
Kaira ...	561	28	Rs. 28,61,183	Rs. 45,984	Rs. 7,18,604	Rs. 30,322	Rs. 72,488
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,016	92	Rs. 33,74,546	Rs. 45,802	Rs. 6,56,827	Rs. 64,374	Rs. 9,00,053
Surat ...	813	36	Rs. 36,70,943	Rs. 44,156	Rs. 3,91,963	Rs. 23,036	Rs. 15,031

No. I.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1938.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judgment in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).				
8	9					10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,79,662	1,34,434	2,34,324	3,00,043	2,23,466	24,00,993
					Remissions ... 1,06,613
					Suspensions ... 15,575
					Collections ... 22,51,295
					Unauthorized balance ... 27,510
14,59,868	5,20,009	13,858	54,859	1,66,977	21,37,014
					Remissions ... 56,683
					Suspensions ... 84,440
					Collections ... 19,94,726
					Unauthorized balance ... 1,165
21,36,008	2,56,124	15,458	1,37,581	2,11,336	27,17,427
					Remissions ... 60,349
					Suspensions ... 39,450
					Collections ... 26,15,966
					Unauthorized balance ... 1,662
22,22,846	1,42,408	31,364	54,153	1,78,874	26,09,409
					Remissions ... 1,15,506
					Suspensions ... 8,690
					Collections ... 24,83,209
					Unauthorized balance ... 1,872

APPENDIX

*Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of
Year, 1937-38, and balances*

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Other years.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	511	3,51,035	34,619	5,30,470	253	1,189	24,353
Remissions ...		3,41,519	31,397	1,969	41	164	1,679
Suspensions ...	511	4,168	1,983	4,55,975	.....	...	.....
Collections ...		5,136	1,239	68,850	.....	203	7,046
Un authorized balance.		262	.....	3,683	212	823	15,627
Kaira ...		1,25,592	3,737	3,51,424	.....	...	75
Remissions ...		1,24,842	3,737	6,223	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ...		1,750	.....	3,38,946	.....	...	.....
Collections ...				6,256	.....	...	30
Un authorized balance.						...	46
Broach and Panch Mahals.		1,25,304	22,451	2,26,843	.....	...	28
Remissions ...		1,25,142	22,451	91,132	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ...				1,05,514	.....	...	.....
Collections ...		163	.....	29,169	.....	...	28
Un authorized balance.				1,023	.....	...	.....
Surat ...					150	...	1,177
Remissions ...						...	21
Suspensions ..						...	
Collections ...						...	1,156
Un authorized balance.					150	...	.....

No. I—contd.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1938—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1936-1937 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
38,43,472	4,83,375	4,78,212	70,936	23,38,768	74,966	48,117	28,819	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
26,18,845	1,91,484	4,25,136	78,557	20,01,012	29,909	1,311	16,714	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
30,92,053	2,99,075	1,44,963	39,080	25,45,325	54,745	2,690	8,087	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
26,10,736	1,15,539	8,820	20,295	24,84,365	20,326	2,082	5,559	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	

APPENDIX

District, 1	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses. 3	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest. 4	Deduct		
	Khalea.	Inam.			Net alienation of total inams (Classes I to VII). 5	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	2a	2b				Unoccupied. 6	Free or specially reduced. 7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana ...	1,528	68	16,81,722	106	79,172	15,152	2,206
Bombay Suburban ...	89	47	2,89,179	316	71,413	1,400	12,450
Divisional Total for 1937-38 ..	4,793	321	1,45,82,718	1,46,787	25,44,043	2,46,934	11,09,846
Divisional Total for 1936-37 ...	4,793	321	1,45,59,187	1,46,283	25,44,485	2,53,955	11,09,658

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			miscellaneous Fluctuating revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,12,419	41,495	31,172	79,802	1,95,352	18,44,260
					Remissions ... 1,65,977
					Suspensions ... 69
					Collections ... 16,70,931
					Unauthorized balance ... 7,283
84,473	2,573	1,16,554	40,844	38,486	2,57,640
					Remissions ... 14,478
					Suspensions ... 39,068
					Collections ... 1,19,001
					Unauthorized balance ... 25,007
89,96,275	10,97,103	4,42,730	6,67,262	10,14,400	1,19,66,743
					Remissions ... 5,11,608
					Suspensions ... 1,87,442
					Collections ... 1,11,95,194
					Unauthorized balance ... 64,497
89,87,361	10,97,424	4,20,021	7,84,323	9,85,778	1,19,12,069
					Remissions ... 6,20,973
					Suspensions ... 11,50,997
					Collections ... 1,00,89,450
					Unauthorized balance ... 50,649

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Other years.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3,572
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Unauthorized balance.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Bombay Suburban.	30,716	20,872	46,679	42,259	53,682	9,924	21,445
Remissions ...	1,566	16	253	252	631	314	502
Suspensions ...	28,513	20,856	46,326	39,434	581	301	275
Collections ...	188	.....	.....	1,965	3,873	1,148	7,623
Unauthorized balance.	449	.....	.....	608	48,597	8,161	13,045
Divisional Total for 1937-38.	31,227	6,23,853	1,07,388	11,50,996	54,086	11,113	50,650
Remissions ...	1,566	5,91,519	57,838	99,568	672	478	2,202
Suspensions ...	29,024	26,774	48,309	9,39,869	581	301	275
Collections ...	188	5,298	1,239	1,06,240	3,873	1,850	15,927
Unauthorized balance.	449	262	.....	5,319	48,959	8,984	32,246
Divisional Total for 1936-37.	12,441	1,28,733	10,77,121	1,49,525	46,611	22,959	31,513

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1936-1937 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-theravband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,47,882	1,65,977	69	15,980	16,70,975	8,938	10,811	10,644	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
4,83,117	18,012	1,75,374	25,289	1,93,864	23,662	95,867	1,130	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
1,39,96,053	12,73,452	12,32,574	2,50,137	1,13,20,309	2,12,536	1,60,718	71,053	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
1,33,80,972	9,49,296	19,13,463	3,62,838	1,04,02,366	2,90,305	1,15,847	60,540	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar ...	1,930½	133½	24,56,241	220	3,13,230	11,259	47
East Khandesh ...	1,735½	65	40,17,793	476	3,60,893	35,584	1,097
West Khandesh ...	1,445	43	24,59,944	9	2,17,538	86,930	7
Nasik ...	1,538	162	22,51,037	18	3,03,123	18,055	51
Poona ...	972½	197½	20,39,495	1,044	4,24,543	8,398	712

*2 less than in last year, vide G. R. B. D. No. 6740/33, dated 19th October 1936.

No. 1—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			miscellaneous	Fluctuating revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).				
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12		13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
{ A. 19,39,188 B. 6,466 C. 144 }	1,76,909	8,788	1,20,837	2,38,499		24,41,667
					Remissions ...	27,746
					Suspensions ...	11,607
					Collections ...	24,01,704
					Unauthorized balance ...	611
{ A. 33,90,056 B. 496 C. 809 }	1,09,423	59,153	54,188	3,77,248		40,49,110
					Remissions ...	4,271
					Suspensions ...	739
					Collections ...	40,39,521
					Unauthorized balance ...	4,566
{ A. 20,61,339 B. 54 C. 2,865 }	51,146	40,064	1,33,244	2,24,736		25,07,618
					Remissions ...	41,914
					Suspensions ...	.....
					Collections ...	24,65,704
					Unauthorized balance ...	.....
{ A. 17,72,910 B. 38 C. 10 }	1,29,890	27,437	1,03,488	1,77,930		21,83,325
					Remissions ...	21,371
					Suspensions ...	292
					Collections ...	21,61,662
					Unauthorized balance ...	.....
{ A. 14,18,371 B. 26 C. 3,176 }	1,40,267	98,699	97,367	1,34,178		18,35,775
					Remissions ...	13,463
					Suspensions ...	33,153
					Collections ...	17,87,677
					Unauthorized balance ...	1,482

A:—Ordinary and restricted tenure. B:—Specially reduced. C:—Leased out of unassessed.

APPENDIX

Arrears of consolidated revenue.							
District.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Other years.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	5,733	7,44,489	206	*58	208
Remissions	...	...	5,733	2,68,005	48	5	91
Suspensions	...	...		4,07,375	.....	.....	...
Collections	...	...		68,968	90	41	97
Unauthorized balance.		...		96	68	12	20
East Khandesh	...	...				146	515
Remissions	...	...					...
Suspensions	...	...					...
Collections	...	...				146	515
Unauthorized balance.		...					...
West Khandesh	...	...	5,342	1,05,179	.....	.....	...
Remissions	...	...	4,872	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	...	...		53,857	.....	.....	...
Collections	...	...	470	51,332	.....	.....	...
Unauthorized balance.		...					...
Nasik	...	...	10,551	1,08,364	.....	.....	†
Remissions	...	...	10,551	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	...	...		84,932	.....	.....	...
Collections	...	...		24,132	.....	.....	...
Unauthorized balance.		...					...
Poona	388	22,381½	2,951	3,74,462	157	256	430
Remissions		...	2,764	81,828	.....	.....	...
Suspensions		15,842	39	2,54,822	.....	.....	...
Collections	388	6,538	148	37,698	27	35	402
Unauthorized balance.		...		114	130	221	28

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1986-1987 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
31,92,311	...	...	...		...	...	...	* Columns 18-20. The difference of Re. 1 over the past year's figure is due to rounding.
.....	3,01,627	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,18,982	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	44,154	24,70,895	30,671	...	23,415	
.....	...	...	...		...	807	...	
40,49,771	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	4,271	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	732	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,208	40,40,182	8,015	...	29,799	
.....	...	...	...		...	4,586	...	
26,18,139	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	46,786	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	53,857	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	5,822	25,17,496	3,876	...	18,255	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
23,02,140	...	...	...		...	...	...	† The difference over the figure of the last year is being investigated.
.....	31,922	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	84,524	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	27,978	21,85,694	11,569	...	30,269	
.....	...	...	...		...	...	...	
22,36,800	...	...	...		...	...	...	‡ Columns 14-17. The difference over the previous year's figure is due to rounding.
.....	98,055	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	3,08,862	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	50,899	18,32,908	23,248	...	13,460	
.....	...	...	...		...	1,975	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	...	...	7,156	6,421	88	18	256
Safara	...	968	35,66,066	999	10,88,945	5,651	1,179
Extra Territorial	...	...	13,884	158	1,763	...	52
Sholapur	...	670	15,11,485	819	1,46,006	7,687	169
Extra Territorial	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Divisional Total for 1937-38	8,555½	1,045½	1,83,51,982	2,880	28,54,207	1,73,564	3,192
Divisional Total Extra Territorial for 1937-38.	...	...	22,855	6,579	1,856	18	308
Divisional Total for 1936-37	8,557½	1,045½	1,83,40,089	2,879	28,58,459	1,74,259	3,191

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			miscellaneous		Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.			Fluctuating revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. 873	Rs. ...	Rs. 26	Rs. ...	Rs. 398
{ A. 20,47,397 B. C. 861 }	4,06,307	15,429	45,965	4,43,351	28,62,149
					Remissions ... 56,073
					Suspensions ... 22,749
					Collections ... 27,78,396
					Unauthorized balance ... 4,931
127	11,628	151	...	19	11,925
{ A. 12,39,168 B. C. }	70,966	46,670	53,424	1,86,691	15,90,128
					Remissions ... 36,620
					Suspensions ... 3,80,448
					Collections ... 11,31,861
					Unauthorized balance ... 51,194
.....	1,815	...	1,000	...	2,815
{ A. 1,38,63,422 B. 7,010 C. 5,865 }	11,44,402	2,96,440	6,08,413	17,77,638	1,74,69,667
					Remissions ... 2,01,457
					Suspensions ... 4,48,931
					Collections ... 1,67,56,425
					Unauthorized balance ... 62,804
127	13,816	151	1,025	19	15,138
{ A. 1,38,59,612 B. 7,042 C. 7,035 }	11,44,007	2,86,345	6,51,876	17,79,692	1,76,61,400
					Remissions ... 2,47,421
					Suspensions ... 15,19,988
					Collections ... 1,58,92,765
					Unauthorized balance ... 1,516

A :—Ordinary and restricted tenure. B :—Specially reduced. C :—Leased out of unassessed.

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	1936-1937.	Other years.	1935-1936.	1936-1937.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial		...					...
Satara		...	8,097	6,445	1,352	.....	...
Remissions		...					...
Suspensions		...	8,097	6,445	.....	.....	...
Collections		...					...
Unauthorized balance.		...			1,352	.....	...
Extra Territorial		...					...
Sholapur		...		1,83,088*	.....	.....	...
Remissions		...		1,07,334	...	...	...
Suspensions		...		75,416	.....	.....	...
Collections		...		339	.....	.....	...
Unauthorized balance.		...					...
Extra Territorial		...					...
Divisional Total for 1937-38.	388	22,381	32,674†	15,31,977	1,715	460†	1,153
Remissions		...	23,920	4,57,167	48	5	91
Suspensions		15,846	8,136	8,82,146	.....	.....	.....
Collections	388	6,533	618	1,82,454	117	222	1,014
Unauthorized balance.		...		210	1,550	233	48
Divisional Total Extra Territorial for 1937-38.		...					...
Divisional Total for 1936-37.	1,070	292	39,324	1,32,703	1,508	1,194	4,083

No. 1—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1936-37 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharayband items.	Remarks.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
398	...	...	...	398	...	...	...	
28,78,043	...	...	...		...	...	...	
.....	56,073	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	37,291	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	97,161	27,78,396	25,223	...	25,330	
.....	...	...	...		...	6,283	...	
11,925	...	...	...	11,925	...	...	...	*The in-
17,73,211	...	...	...		...	...	...	crease of
.....	1,43,954	...	...	.....	...	...	...	Rs. 1,989 is
.....	...	4,55,853	...	.....	...	...	...	due to full
.....	...	...	6,796	11,22,200	14,704	...	6,241	suspension
.....	...	...	...		...	51,194	...	having
2,815	...	...	...	2,815	...	...	...	been sanc-
1,90,50,415	...	...	...		...	...	...	tioned by
.....	6,82,688	...	...	.....	...	...	...	G o v e r n -
.....	...	13,56,111	...	.....	...	...	1,40,779	m e n t w h i l e
.....	...	...	2,34,518	1,60,47,771	1,17,310	...	...	only a half
.....	...	...	...		...	64,945	...	was over-
15,138	...	...	...	15,138	...	...	...	duced by the
1,78,42,524	2,54,338	15,75,430	74,469	1,60,09,454	2,95,941	3,694	1,51,491	Collector

*The in-
crease of
Rs. 1,989 is
due to full
suspension
h a v i n g
been sanc-
tioned by
G o v e r n -
m e n t w h i l e
only a half
was over-
duced by the
Collector
in the reve-
nue of 1936-
37.
(G. M. No.
0/21007-B of
16th No-
v e m b e r
1937).

†Vide re-
m a r k s
a g a i n s t
Nasik and
Sholapur,
Poona and
Ahmed-
nagar.

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Classes I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Southern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	218	25,47,305	2,566	6,67,268	11,798	6
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,46,535	14	3,61,319	5,423	...
Dharwar	1,990	184	36,80,085	8,953	5,97,363	31,938	284
Kauara	1,417	...	10,76,390	...	5,415	89,974	2,975
Ratnagiri	1,259	68	10,78,124	25	93,313	1,646	3,712

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,57,638	5,02,640	5,404	36,517	3,19,406	Demand ... 29,14,705 Remissions ... 42,589 Suspensions ... 3,49,292 Collections ... 18,20,318 Unauthorized balance ... 2,506
12,33,236	3,30,143	16,400	17,017	2,43,857	Demand ... 18,37,156 Remissions ... 490 Suspensions ... 13,03,401 Collections ... 5,30,596 Unauthorized balance ... 2,669
23,08,326	6,02,880	30,361	56,340	2,22,882	Demand ... 32,10,362 Remissions ... 76,390 Suspensions ... 7,77,969 Collections ... 23,42,395 Unauthorized balance ... 13,598
9,53,540	5,847	9,639	14,856	59,900	Demand ... 10,30,291 Remissions ... 81,122 Suspensions ... 1,099 Collections ... 9,48,070 Unauthorized balance ...
5,46,542	20,751	7,233	9,374	64,602	Demand ... 10,42,911 Remissions ... 48,529 Suspensions ... 7,864 Collections ... 9,86,518 Unauthorized balance ...

No. I—contd.

20 Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	21 Suspended.	22 Less collections in 1936-1937 and earlier years.	23 Collected.	24 Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	25 Balance unauthorized.	26 Non-theravband items.	27 Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,49,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4,24,690	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6,890	18,22,347	12,984	...	3,714	
...	...	...	...	...	3,609	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,06,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13,62,047	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8,497	5,48,026	2,916	...	11,440	*Relates to Inam villages. Re-suspended as the inamdars showed unwillingness to grant remissions to interior holders.
...	...	...	...	...	9,669	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,96,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	†An amount of Rs. 256, which was the suspended arrears for 1936-37, was taken last year in Dharwar taluka as of 1935-36.
...	9,31,024	...	...	...	...	...	‡The resuspensions related to L. F. cess in Mundargi and Gadag taluka.
...	...	10,437	23,48,970	19,775	...	8,378	
...	...	...	...	...	27,649	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
86,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,099	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	12,491	9,48,070	5,203	...	7,774	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	97,393	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5,591	9,87,257	3,416	...	7,110	§The amount resuspended relates to khoti villages and will eventually be recovered or remitted when the villages are restored to the khets or lapse to Government.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

1

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Deduct		
	Khalsa.	Inam.			Net alienation of total Inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kolaba ...	1,541	86	18,00,494	13	1,14,475	6,045	2,484
Divisional Total for 1937-38 ...	7,484	717	1,20,28,943	11,571	18,39,043	1,56,321	9,461
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum ...	...	...	21,050	...	3,187	...	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	1,648	...	463	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Divisional Total, Extra Territorial for 1937-38.	...	...	28,490	...	3,723	...	1,627
Divisional Total for 1936-37 ...	7,484	717	1,20,25,141	11,639	18,32,011	1,53,034	9,102
Total for the Province for 1937-38.	20,782½	2,083½	4,49,58,643	1,61,238	72,37,293	5,77,319	11,22,499
Total for the Province for 1936-37.	20,784½	2,083½	4,49,24,417	1,60,801	72,31,955	5,81,248	11,22,041

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,28,706	24,129	24,642	21,586	1,05,035	Demand ... 17,99,098 Remissions ... 1,37,185 Suspensions ... 99 Collections ... 16,61,780 Unauthorized balance ... 84
84,28,978	14,86,390	93,679	1,55,690	10,15,682	Demand ... 1,11,34,513 Remissions ... 3,86,305 Suspensions ... 24,39,724 Collections ... 82,89,627 Unauthorized balance ... 18,857
2,642	15,321	...	280	...	18,149
...	1,185	...	...	...	1,185
4,166	26	...	...	...	4,192
6,808	16,432	...	280	...	23,520
84,44,218	14,85,237	89,810	1,78,760	10,13,857	1,11,49,506
3,12,99,560	37,37,805	8,32,849	14,81,385	38,07,806	4,05,70,928
3,18,05,628	37,36,668	7,96,176	16,14,959	37,79,327	4,07,32,374

APPENDIX

Arrears of consolidated revenue.									Gross consolidated original demand.
District.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.				
	Other years.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Other years.	1935-36.	1936-37.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kolaba	...	99	99	98	36	92	1,059	18,00,581	
Remissions	...	...	...	...	32	70	...	...	
Suspensions	...	99	99	98	...	...	...	...	
Collections	...	...	...	...	4	11	472	...	
Unauthorized balance.	...	...	...	...	...	11	587	...	
Divisional Total for 1937-38.	2,59,397	5,81,278	2,51,486	12,27,459	4,417	6,021	28,372	1,34,92,844	
Remissions	1,97,816	5,68,288	2,42,148	9,35,491	37	70	615	...	
Suspensions	61,229	18,861	9,178	2,87,556	...	...	...	...	
Collections	252	139	160	4,368	780	1,192	20,409	...	
Unauthorized balance.	...	...	...	44	3,600	4,760	7,348	...	
Extra Territorial -									
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,143	
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185	
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,192	
Divisional Total, Extra Territorial for 1937-38.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,520	
Divisional Total for 1936-37.	2,77,257	4,29,336	6,29,354	2,73,889	6,446	4,460	17,793	1,37,87,940	
Total for Province 1937-38.	2,90,012	12,27,512	3,91,546	30,00,432	60,317	17,695	80,175	4,65,39,312	
Total for Province 1936-37.	2,90,768	5,58,361	17,45,699	5,57,117	54,565	28,613	53,339	4,40,11,436	

No. I—concl'd.

Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1938-39 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,27,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	395	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5,000	16,62,217	4,332	...	16,622	
...	...	...	...	...	682	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23,24,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	28,16,548	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	43,906	83,16,917	48,656	...	54,038	
...	...	...	...	...	24,609	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	819	...	16,096	1	1,238	...	
...	...	...	1,185	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
...	819	...	21,463	1	1,238	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,38,436	23,19,302	62,377	96,21,391	53,272	38,911	53,213	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42,80,910	54,01,388	5,28,061	3,66,23,997	3,78,403	9,60,173	9,65,870	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
90,01,970	58,08,195	4,92,684	3,60,43,211	6,40,418	1,58,883	2,65,344	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances

District.	Balance on 1st October 1937.	In the year.		
		Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collec- tions).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	11,12,221 + 17,312	3,990	99,696	22,997
Kaira	11,22,533 8,14,649	1,540	1,56,134	552
Broach and Panch Mahals	6,79,193	11,052	67,241	889
Surat	6,000		750	
Thana	6,171 + 18	3,380	3,095	
Bombay Suburban	6,189			
Total	26,35,564	19,081	3,29,116	24,438

No. II.

—PRINCIPAL.

for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1937-38.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1938.	Voluntary payments for future investments included in column 4.	Remarks.
Sus- pended.	Unautho- rized.			
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20,049	46,766	10,10,639	462	
93,131	1,627	6,57,513	16,379	
1,19,774	8,616	6,22,115	1,408	
.....	.....	5,250	.....	
462	386	6,474	12	
.....				
2,33,416	57,595	23,01,901	18,261	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM No. IX

District.	Balance on 1st October 1937.	In the year.		
		Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	3,44,090 —17,312	59,319	46,865	58,596
	3,26,784			
Kaira	96,277	37,916	51,802	69
Broach and Panch Mahals	1,78,442	37,334	9,824	230
Surat	.....	418	418	.....
Thana	75 —18	495	475	.....
	57			
Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,01,560	1,35,483	1,09,865	58,897

No. II—*contd.*

—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1937.	Over- collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un- authorised.			
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
48,858	40,495	2,80,639	154	
9,374	6,550	82,332	.....	
1,26,517	76,945	2,05,723	42	*The difference is due to errors since corrected.
.....				
.....	77	77	82	
.....				
1,84,749	1,24,067	5,68,760	228	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1937-38.

District.	Balance on 1st October 1937.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1938.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 4.	Remarks.
		Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Central Division.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Ahmednagar ...	5,51,773	26,248	1,74,629	1,420	42,769	32,487	4,01,972	895	
East Khandesh ...	15,145	18,365	8,334	...	144	314	25,176	...	
West Khandesh ...	35,706	37,333	13,779	...	2,361	210	59,260	...	
Nasik ...	2,77,376	43,482	91,178	...	16,349	...	2,29,685	856	
Poona ...	3,01,753	76,296	33,596	...	50,643	630	3,44,443	1,738	
Satara ...	35,943	10,335	5,079	1,397	5,197	84	29,603	...	
Sholapur ...	51,337*	65,508	2,215	...	21,763	110	1,34,630	580	
Total ...	12,69,032	2,97,657	3,28,804	2,817	1,39,226	33,841	12,34,968	4,069	

* The difference of Rs. 39 is due to errors since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

District.	Balance on 1st October 1937.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1937.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
		Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Central Division.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar ...	90,938	27,589	37,163	1,771	23,568	25,990	78,849	...	
East Khandesh ...	9†	1,185	993	...	7	60	240	...	
West Khandesh ...	2,967*	2,821	2,249	...	1,905	228	2,859	...	
Nasik ...	17,008	16,045	19,889	...	1,551	...	12,659	...	
Poona ...	42,497	21,861	9,157	167	5,497	12	54,964	24	
Satara ...	3,258†	2,724	1,658	848	54	7	3,481	...	
Sholapur ...	1,371‡	6,373	391	...	1,628	41	7,352	...	
Total ...	1,56,676	77,497	70,869	2,751	34,110	26,638	1,60,408	24	

* The difference of Rs. 2 is due to an error since corrected.

† Figure corrected.

‡ Figure corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Southern Division for the year 1937-38—contd.

District.	Balance on 1st October 1937.	In the year.		
		Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Southern Division.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum*	1,99,902	16,461	14,785	Nil
Bijapur†	11,85,516	5,40,065	11,751	4,661
Dharwar //	2,00,486	56,162	20,990	47
Kanara	53,882	25,562	14,447	10,000
Ratnagiri	1,339	.....	107	.....
Kolaba	4,686	750	1,116	.....
Total ...	15,84,761	6,39,001	63,046	14,698
Total of Principal for the Province for 1937-38 ...	54,89,357	9,56,539	7,20,966	41,953
Total of Principal for the Province for 1936-37 ...	40,29,396	12,47,668	6,80,480	24,799

District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1938.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 4.
	Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
1	6	7	8	9
<i>Southern Division—contd.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum*	10,138	21,049	1,31,622	429
Bijapur†	2,87,868	51,531	17,09,180	1,887
Dharwar	48,710	35,494	2,44,711	1,339
Kanara	14,684	4,922	54,997	29
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	86	1,233	.....
Kolaba	15	.....	4,970	.....
Total ...	3,61,574	1,13,059	21,46,018	3,684
Total of Principal for the Province for 1937-38 ...	7,84,316	2,04,518	56,82,977	26,014
Total of Principal for the Province for 1936-37 ...	4,05,181	3,35,259	54,71,785	24,290

* Opening balance increased by Rs. 135 owing to adjustments.

† Opening balance increased by Rs. 17 on account of adjustments.

APPENDIX No. II—concl'd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

District.	Balance on 1st October 1937.	In the year.		
		Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Southern Division.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	8,737	10,206	9,268	.....
Bijapur*	85,165	88,359	5,603	1,592
Dharwar	13,169	17,494	7,902	12
Kanara	4,234	2,953	3,222	1,392
Ratnagiri	105	112	143	.....
Kolaba	339	381	312	.....
Total ...	1,11,769	1,19,510	26,450	2,936
Total of Interest for the Province for 1937-38 ...	8,70,005	3,32,489	2,06,834	64,674
Total of Interest for the Province for 1936-37 ...	7,37,650	4,13,349	2,46,195	17,414

District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1938.	Over- collections.
	Suspended.	Unauthor- ised.		
1	6	7	8	9
<i>Southern Division.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	115	8,768	9,675	18
Bijapur*	1,25,623	23,065	1,66,329	221
Dharwar	6,408	16,429	22,749	124
Kanara	1,678	922	2,598	4
Ratnagiri	...	47	74	.....
Kolaba	3	.....	408	.....
Total ...	1,33,832	49,231	2,01,833	367
Total of Interest for the Province for 1937-38 ...	3,62,691	1,38,936	9,30,996	619
Total of Interest for the Province for 1936-37 ...	1,62,849	2,57,257	8,57,430	1,319

* Opening balance increased by Rs. 4 owing to adjustments.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Northern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,471,424	8,384	389,306	120,316
2	Kaira ...	1,033,849	875	56,562	93,106
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,968,219	115,126	184,012	Forest ... 201,780 Others ... 93,593
4	Surat ...	1,058,197	97,375	56,071	Forest ... 45,925 Others ... 62,697
5	Thana ...	2,195,674	48,898	158,610	Forest ... 911,686 Others ... 82,474
6	Bombay Suburban ...	91,017	14,235	6,930	Forest ... 2,545 Others ... 16,084
	Total ...	8,818,380	284,693	851,381	Forest ... 1,161,936 Others ... 468,170 1,630,106
	<i>Central Division.</i>				
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,485	11,720	331,376	Others ... 127,861 Forest ... 523,356
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,700	10,507	263,218	Others ... 103,238 Forest ... 413,011
3	West Khandesh ...	3,480,714	35,611	655,936	Others ... 91,977 Forest ... 919,603
4	Nasik ...	3,771,638	15,014	260,567	Others ... 136,740 Forest ... 816,735
5	Poona ...	3,427,676	1,023	379,678	Others ... 142,475 Forest ... 407,832
6	Satara ...	3,135,922	9,181	230,161	Others ... 94,345 Forest ... 442,489
7	Sholapur ...	2,924,126	3,423	163,314	Others ... 105,933 Forest ... 97,563
	Total ...	23,580,561	86,378	2,183,060	Others ... 802,559 Forest ... 3,620,278 4,478,387

No. III.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1937-38.

Auct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,313	69,753	906,765	459,753	108,649	406,189
514	13,806	61,043	386,646	81,405	340,103
623	57,655	211,018	509,214	226,276	368,922
892	14,333	2,657	634,974	39,155	104,218
3,636	11,465	287	857,101	8,670	112,947
2,741	752	79	18,884	18	28,749
10,719	167,569	1,181,849	2,865,572	464,164	1,361,127
630	28,741	7,303	2,557,477	19,778	634,243
2,212	53,699	837	1,770,320	37,382	264,276
965	184,682	5	1,050,777	399,380	141,979
1,549	42,296	242	1,993,703	102,722	402,070
34,444	16,127	415	1,900,033	17,682	628,068
1,514	17,941	1,458	1,421,513	7,134	909,461
2,103	21,230	88	2,091,747	64,386	375,669
43,417	364,716	10,348	12,785,575	648,464	3,345,776

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Southern Division.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Belgaum	2,867,294	31,519	87,934	Others ... 138,474 Forest ... 417,420
2	Bijapur	8,653,525	18,248	120,853	Others ... 79,002 Forest ... 169,575
3	Dharwar	2,948,956	13,269	64,851	Others ... 161,800 Forest ... 238,184
4	Kanara	2,527,094	447	49,488	Others ... 23,114 Forest ... 2,063,938
5	Ratnagiri	2,564,345	7,927	704,483	Others ... 18,741 Forest ... 12,436
6	Kolaba	1,335,635	17,443	194,090	Others ... 35,528 Forest ... 328,990
	Extra Territorial	6,735	.....	63	Others ... 8
	Total	15,953,584	88,873	1,221,062	Others ... 456,667 Forest ... 3,330,548 3,687,210
	Total for the Province for 1937-38	48,662,526	460,144	4,255,493	9,740,158
	Total for the Province for 1936-37	48,659,011	435,821	4,257,788	9,801,209

No. III—*concl'd.*

duct		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,822	27,802	28	1,157,847	9,705	595,443
918	21,753	.....	2,166,894	23,250	1,053,027
1,998	37,349	720	1,604,584	17,226	808,955
614	58,889	2,391	320,819	4,807	2,587
493	1,349	5,186	1,590,636	4,172	218,922
2,956	3,850	900	724,321	201	77,347
.....	.....	.....	8,527	.....	3,137
8,801	150,997	9,234	7,568,628	59,861	3,159,418
62,037	682,262	1,201,481	23,220,775	1,171,989	7,566,321
62,292	678,714	1,201,230	23,214,698	1,139,164	7,868,096

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kajbe- dars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	905	28,869	792	23	1,029	211
Kaira	180	5,021	166	6	543	55
Broach and Panch Mahals...	1,657	31,325	1,337	2	31	7
Surat	99	3,640	94	17	1,492	221
Thana	2,339	84,198	2,212	110	3,299	768
Bombay Suburban ...	559	21,063	473	265	9,991	2,221
Total ...	5,739	1,74,116	5,074	423	16,335	3,483
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar	790	17,899	724	2	37	9
East Khandesh	3,490	72,224	3,097	61	8,168	639
West Khandesh	1,476	44,425	1,422	1	138	31
Nasik	1,109	26,001	994	35	1,714	303
Poona	2,669	49,049	2,331	212	7,172	915
Satara	241	8,806	238	11	142	34
Sholapur	18	355	18	...	.....	.....
Total ...	9,733	2,18,759	8,874	322	12,371	1,931

No. IV.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1938.*

Distrain of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
13	1,696	675	10	475	79	186	...	...	...
2	71	12	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
9	331	111	1	21	2	20	...	...	...
...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...
14	525	25	16	1,247	214	611	118	217	1,668
...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...
38	2,623	823	27	1,743	295	817	118	217	1,668
228	5,850	842	*13	396	482	250	...	...	...
44	1,335	689	255	7,696	3,868	7,881	3,617	7,391	...
13	799	190	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
111	2,774	1,531	118	2,133	2,018	2,099	...	...	...
41	1,127	73	3	686	19	21	...	...	...
15	390	65	1	9	38	8	...	...	...
2	114	102	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
454	12,339	3,492	390	10,920	6,425	10,259	3,617	7,391	...

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153— <i>contd.</i>			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
<i>Northern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	79	186
Kaira ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach and Panch Mahals...	.....	.....	2	20
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana ... ..	.....	.....	96	394
Bombay Suburban ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	177	600
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh	4241	473	10	17
West Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik ... ..	.....	.....	264	201
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satara ... ..	.....	.....	38	3
Sholapur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	241	473	312	815

No. 1V—*contd.*

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1938—contd.*

[illegible]

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kajedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	2,387	43,144	2,065	20	557	110
Bijapur ...	19	1,007	13	.....	.....	...
Dharwar ...	1,071	23,296	954	15	282	64
Kanara ...	31	447	28	95	4,143	222
Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	2	13	3
Kolaba ...	3250	11,432	243	44	570	137
Total ...	3,758	79,326	3,302	176	5,574	546
Total for the Province for 1937-38 ...	19,230	4,72,201	17,260	921	34,330	5,960
Total for the Province for 1936-37 ...	14,031	3,46,724	12,765	1,428	28,115	5,335

No. IV—contd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1938—contd.*

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153.						
Number of kajje- dars.	For how much arrears.	Sale pro- ceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Sold.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Area. 14	Assess- ment. 15	Pro- ceeds. 16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
13	286	95	121	3,273	1,889*	2,543	...	...	...
2	38	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	300	48	115	1,758	1,321	1,611	...	...	...
57	1,579	76	653	2,615	7,444	24,460	1,063	2,621	6,759
172	6,161	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	6,169	1,275	3	477	4½	47	½	6	310
365	14,573	643	892	7,122	10,659½	25,661	1,063½	2,637	7,069
861	29,535	4,958	1,309	19,785	17,378½	39,737	4,818½	10,236	8,757
709	22,707	6,271	710	20,251	9,840	15,925	2,063	3,957	6,271

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—contd.				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.			
	17	18	19	20			
<i>Southern Division—contd.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	5	10	913	1,122	...	...	...
Kanara ...	5,683	19,094	1,278	2,745	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	551	Khoti
Kolaba ...	4	42½	...	...	1½	...	...
Total ...	5,092	19,146	2,191	3,867	1	551	...
Total for the Province for 1937-38 ...	5,333	19,619	2,660	4,783	1	551	...
Total for the Province for 1936-37 ...	1,556	3,073	4,645	7,392	8	831	242

No. IV—concl'd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1938—concl'd.*

property, Sec. 155.					Arrest and imprison- ments, Sec. 157.	Remarks;
Assess- ment.	Sold.			Bought in by Govern- ment.		
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Houses.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Disposal of the forfeited lands is yet to be made A. G. 21-28 to be disposed of under Section 117-B. of L. R. Code. Steps are in progress for the disposal of the remaining area.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
village	...	...	...	...	...	Sale proceeds in column 9 are less as arrears were paid before the date of sale. †Restored on ordi- nary tenure on pay- ment of the arrears. ‡Arrears of Rs. 3,761 were recovered before the sale. §In 8 cases notice fee of Rs. 7-8-0 was remitted. ¶Sale proceedings are in progress.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
263	8	...	321	...	...	